



MARYLAND BIRDLIFE



Bulletin of the Maryland Ornithological Society, Inc.

MARCH 1981

VOLUME 37

NUMBER 1

MARYLAND ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.
Cylburn Mansion, 4915 Greenspring Ave., Baltimore, Maryland 21209

STATE OFFICERS FOR MAY 4, 1980 TO MAY 2, 1981

President:	Mr. John Cullom, 437 Paradise Rd., Baltimore 21228	747-5870
First V.P.:	Miss Martha Chestem, 10850 Faulkner Ridge Cir., Columbia	730-1527
Second V.P.:	Dr. Benjamin Poscover, 302-A Garden Rd. Baltimore 21204	823-2548
Treasurer:	Mr. W. Gordon MacGregor, 5009 Greenleaf Rd., Balto 21210	435-3044
Secretary:	Mrs. Helen Ford, 408 Beach Drive, Annapolis 21403	267-8417
Exec. Secy:	Mrs. Lettie Cullom, 437 Paradise Rd., Baltimore 21228	747-5870

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Mr. Samuel Droege	6710 W. Park Drive, Hyattsville MD 20782	422-2316
Mr. John Helm III	7813 Spout Springs Road, Frederick MD 21701	663-6428
Mrs. Emily Joyce	1550 Ellsworth Ave., Crofton MD 21114	721-2239
Mr. Ellis Porter	415 Roberts Way, Aberdeen MD 21001	272-6585
Mrs. David Spain	"Westerly", Bozman MD 21612	745-2894
Mrs. Joy Wheeler	531 Hampton Lane, Baltimore MD 21204	825-1204
Dr. Frank Witebsky	9912 Brixton Lane, Bethesda MD 20034	365-2944

STATE DIRECTORS

Allegany:	*Mrs. Dorothea Malec Mr. Robert Hiegel	Harford:	*Mr. Ellis Porter Miss Roenna Fahrney Mr. Eldred Johnson
Anne Arundel:	*Mr. James W. Cheevers Mr. Tad Eareckson Miss Dorothy Mumford	Howard:	*Mr. Michael McClure Ms. Eileen McCormack-Clegg
Baltimore:	*Mrs. Daniel B. Wheeler Mr. Frank J. Bien Mrs. C. Lockard Conley Dr. Philip Creighton Mrs. Raymond Geddes Dr. Roger Herriott Mrs. Martin G. Larrabee Dr. Alan Ross	Kent:	*Mr. Joseph Blair Mr. Floyd Parks
Caroline:	*Mr. Oliver Smith Mr. V. Edwin Unger	Montgomery:	*Dr. Frank G. Witebsky Mrs. Margaret Donnalld Mr. Philip A. DuMont M. Kathleen Klimkiewicz
Carroll:	*Mrs. Geraldine Newton Mr. William D. Ellis	Patuxent:	*Mr. Samuel Droege Mr. Paul Bystrak
Frederick:	*Mr. John Helm III Mr. Kennedy Maize	Talbot:	*Mrs. David S. Spain Mr. G. Curtis Engel Dr. Robert Trever
		Washington:	*Mr. Cameron Lewis Mr. Truman Doyle

Wicomico:	*Mr. Hugh Hanson Mr. Karl Zickrick
-----------	---------------------------------------

*Denotes Chapter President

Active Membership (adults)	\$ 5.00 plus local chapter dues
Student Membership (full-time students)	2.00 plus local chapter dues
Junior Membership (under 18 years)	1.00 plus local chapter dues
Family Membership (Mr. & Mrs.)	6.00 plus local chapter dues
Sustaining Membership	10.00 plus local chapter dues
Life Membership	200.00 (payable in 4 annual installments)
Member-at-Large	5.00

Cover: Nashville Warbler nest in Garrett County. Photo by D. Daniel Boone.



NASHVILLE WARBLER NEST IN GARRETT COUNTY

D. Daniel Boone

The bogs of Garrett County are fascinating for ornithologists and botanists alike. In a 1980 survey, I attempted to visit the sixteen or so major bogs found there. On June 15 I found my way into a small bog near Sang Run, Maryland, bordering Swallow Falls State Forest. The ground cover was a carpet of sphagnum moss interrupted by blueberry 'hedges,' chokeberry and serviceberry shrub stands, with a few small black spruce adding a more northern flavor. Hemlock with a dense rhododendron understory bordered the bog.

The breeding birds present were typical of this northern habitat. Northern Waterthrush, Canada, and Chestnut-sided Warblers were common in the heath. Solitary Vireo, Black-throated Blue, Black-throated Green, and Magnolia Warblers sang from the rhododendron and hemlock border while Hermit Thrushes serenaded from the surrounding hills. I was taking this all in when I heard an unfamiliar song. It was similar in pattern to an abbreviated Swamp Sparrow song, but the pitch and quality were wrong. Proceeding closer to the source (no easy task in a bog!) I mentally reviewed the possibilities. Given the habitat I was sure the bird singing was a Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*) singing only the first half of his normally two-part song. After some 'spishing' the bird popped up, sang, and confirmed my hunch -- a Nashville, an uncommon and local breeding bird of Garrett County. Pleased with the find I proceeded to explore the remainder of the area. I had not travelled far when I heard the typical two-part song of a Nashville Warbler. "That's better," I thought. Then, singing from a different spot, the Nashville with the unusual song called again. Both songs were repeated and they increased in frequency, enabling me to walk close enough to see that there were indeed two males. Content with this I continued on my way.

I enjoyed studying the abundant Round-leaved Sundews, sparkling from their dewy exudate against the sphagnum background. There were a couple of Pitch Pine sand islands interspersed through the bog. On these islands I found hundreds of Pink Lady's-Slippers in full bloom. After

exploring for about an hour I decided to return to my car by way of a well-used deer path. The path was free of shrubs, though fully covered with the spongy sphagnum moss. As I was walking, a small yellowish bird flew up from the ground right at my feet. It "twittered" and fluttered about while I stood motionless, and my 'spishing' increased its distraction activities, allowing identification of another Nashville Warbler. Without moving my feet, I surveyed the ground nearby. A suspicious clump a few inches from my foot warranted closer scrutiny. Leaning over and pushing aside some herbaceous vegetation with my clipboard revealed a nest with five brown spotted eggs sunken in the moss. I hurriedly photographed the nest and proceeded out of the bog. My slide is almost identical to the photograph of a Nashville nest found in Hal Harrison's Field Guide to Birds' Nests (east), page 181. I returned to this bog on June 24 but did not attempt to relocate the nest. However, one singing male Nashville Warbler was still present.

This nesting record represents a new breeding locality for Nashville Warbler and is only the second nest ever found in Maryland. The other record was of a nest with eggs found by Chan Robbins on May 30, 1951 in Wolf Swamp. Historically, summering (and probably breeding) individuals in Maryland have been recorded in Cranberry (Finzel), Cunningham (4-H Center), and Cranesville (Maryland portion) Swamps. Reports of summering Nashvilles in Garrett County are historically scarce, because of the limited amount of appropriate habitat and its remoteness. Recent records include a singing male that I heard in late June of 1979 in Cranesville Bog near the church on Cranesville Road, and birds that Mark Hoffman reported hearing and seeing in 1980 in Cunningham Swamp.

4011 Woodhaven Lane, Bowie, MD 20715



BROWN PELICAN IN MARYLAND IN WINTER

Gary J. Taylor and Steven A. Dawson

On January 16, 1981 at 9:05 a.m., while traveling east on U.S. Route 50, 0.2 mile west of the intersection of Maryland Route 346 (ESE of St. Martin) in Worcester County, Maryland (about 10 miles west of Ocean City) we observed a Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*), believed to be an immature. We stopped the vehicle and got out to confirm the identity of the bird with 8 X 50 field glasses. The pelican was 35-50 yards above the ground and was principally soaring, with little wing flap observed. We watched the bird for 3-5 minutes before it flew off in a WNW direction. There was a high fog and a light rain was falling. The temperature was about 35°F, and there was no perceptible wind.

We confirmed with the nearest zoo (Salisbury) that no pelicans were missing from their collection. This is the first winter record of a Brown Pelican in Maryland.

Maryland Wildlife Administration,
Tawes State Office Bldg., Annapolis 21401

THE 1980-81 MARYLAND CHRISTMAS COUNT

Eirik A. T. Blom

Seven hundred and eighty-nine hardy observers participated in 21 Maryland Christmas Counts this winter. The Baltimore Canyon Pelagic Count was weathered out on both tries and was the only count not repeated from last year. For the first time in many years, the number of party-hours in the State dropped, from 3262.5 to 2969.75. The drop can probably be attributed to two factors; weather, and the increased cost of transportation. Higher gas prices certainly kept some counters from travelling back and forth across the State to participate in half-a-dozen or more counts each. Equally daunting was the weather. Two hard freezes hit the region before count period, and the first day of the counts found temperatures around the State in the teens and below. Rain, sleet, snow, high winds, and continued sub-normal temperatures persisted throughout the period. Almost all counts faced frozen water.

As expected, many counts had very low species totals, though a few approached previous high records. Ocean City, in the wind and the rain and the fog, staggered home with 134 species, well below their normal level. Bowie was under ninety species, a rarity for them. Seneca, Point Lookout and Triadelphia, on the other hand, did well.

A quick reading of the count totals give the following impressions. Diving ducks were way down, not just the result of frozen water. Inland counts had few, but where were they in the Bay? Point Lookout, Crisfield and St. Michaels are traditional gathering spots for scoters, Oldsquaw and other divers, yet they were found in almost record low numbers. Loons and grebes were also hard to find, and Ocean City observers missed Common Loon for the first time since counting became a sport. They had the State's only Red-throated Loon.

Hérons were also hard to come by. Maryland missed Great Egret, Little Blue Heron, and Cattle Egret, all three being regular in recent years. Gulls, both rare and common, were found in well above average numbers. Several counts shattered the previous State records for Herring and Ring-bills. The early cold weather may have been the major contributing factor, but gulls have been increasing in the region for the last decade.

The rare and unusual warblers that graced the counts last year were not around this time. Only the traditional parulids were found, and they were generally in low numbers.

A couple of species were up, and at least one gives us cause for optimism. Bluebirds were found in excellent numbers. Look at the number of counts that boldfaced them to indicate they were exceptionally high. Many counts broke recent high records by a smaller margin and did not boldface the result. Other factors may contribute to a one-year increase, but bluebirds have been going up in the State for three years in a row. It appears as if we are seeing a true comeback, or at least the beginning of one.

Table 1. Christmas Bird Count Summary, 1980-1981

Species	Garr	Alle	Wash	Cato	Libl	Tria	Sene	Bowl	PtTb	PtLk	Anap	Balt	RRun	Elkt	Kent	Dent	StMi	Dorc	Sals	Cris	OCty	
Common Loon		1					4			3	2						3					
Red-throated Loon																					1	
Red-necked Grebe									$\frac{1}{2}$											2	4	
Horned Grebe		2								121	10	10	cw		5		21	2		1	12	
Pied-billed Grebe		2	1		7		18				4	12			2	2	8	1	5	2	6	
Great Cormorant										14												
Dbl-cr. Cormorant									1			$\frac{1}{3}$									2	
Great Blue Heron	2	9	8		8	5	5	39	14	26	19	13	19	3	46	8	16	37	30	50	80	
Green Heron			$\frac{1}{1}$																	$\frac{1}{1}$		
Louisiana Heron																				$\frac{1}{1}$		
Blk-cr. Nr. Heron												$\frac{1}{46}$								13	2	
American Bittern																	cw			2		
Glossy Ibis																				$\frac{1}{1}$		
Mute Swan			$\frac{1}{1}$				$\frac{1}{1}$								7		146					
Whistling Swan						15	cw	36	408	234	371	5		9	19M	8482	2283	468	350	133	99	
Canada Goose	66	42	128		4	1419	5101	1678	929	2147	1231	2214	5	7372	4000	221M	3874	53M	26M	10M	7980	9870
Brant																				75	450	
White-front Goose													cw		1							
Snow Goose (white)							1			4					30		901	65	1350	203	56	10M
Snow Goose (blue)						$\frac{1}{1}$									2		2	1800		17	6	
Mallard	10	366	1086		310	1739	739	716	296	59	188	1363	801	1794	283	21M	750	1140	8125	375	476	1030
Am. Black Duck	32	18	84		10	318	1024	245	39	16	5	193	330	185	9	7377	341	317	2185	85	443	525
Mallard X Black													$\frac{1}{1}$									
Gadwall		1				1	2	2		2		7	5			16			1	2	2	
Common Pintail							2	1	4			1		1	4174		1	3	850	16	3	17
Green-winged Teal			3		1	10		1				1				2			3	1	13	8
Blue-winged Teal																2						
American Wigeon					5	24		8		4		18	9	cw		60				6	16	9
Shoveler			$\frac{1}{1}$											1	6				2			1
Wood Duck		2			2	1	5	2	2			1					24	7		7		1
Redhead	6	1			8	2		3			17	1			9		2	3	2	1		2
Ring-necked Duck	4	25			8	1		99	30	1		1	2			49		15		2	2	14
Canvasback		8	15		3				2	453	238	9457	1449		2	385	2	2746	1475	37	776	43
Greater Scaup									27		2	428	145			131						6
Lesser Scaup			2		1	1					133	600				130		54		1		15
scaup sp.					1	1					9	36			2		4		9			
Common Goldeneye	2	2	21		1	3		21	28	1169	607	604	cw		414		1	273	74		32	13
Bufflehead	1	2			2	2		120	45	549	280	252	8	$\frac{8}{1}$				573	208	2	416	309
Oldsquaw										5486	31	31			62			249	23		288	102

Table 1. Christmas Bird Count Summary, 1980-1981 (cont.)

Species	Garr	Alle	Wash	Cato	Libl	Tria	Sene	Bowi	PtTb	PtLk	Anap	Balt	RRun	Elkt	Kent	Dent	StMi	Dorc	Sals	Cris	OCty
King Eider																					16
White-winged Scoter		<u>1</u>					<u>1</u>		3	43	20				10		22	1		7	<u>1</u>
Surf Scoter										63					2		1				6
Black Scoter										42	6				2						6
scoter sp.										150	80										
Ruddy Duck							2		13	62	137	1165			813	4	56	17	1	10	11
Hooded Merganser		cw			66	20	23		2	8	11	4	cw		11			21	6	13	1
Common Merganser			34		83	7	17		7		4	93	2	6	5	43		44	3	<u>14</u>	
Red-br. Merganser										14	<u>24</u>	10			3	7	5	<u>113</u>	4	<u>5</u>	34
merganser sp.												3									
Turkey Vulture		1	103	18	104	91	143	25	3	121	3		21	73	231	454	72	158	251	376	307
Black Vulture			<u>70</u>	2	81	10	25	5	3	16	1		cw		68	15	3	<u>48</u>		71	11
Northern Goshawk						<u>1</u>															
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1	3	9	2	5	<u>15</u>	11	10	4	2	6	3	3	6	9	4	8	10	5	17	10
Cooper's Hawk	1		3	2	2	<u>1</u>	1	6				3	1		4			1		4	2
Red-tailed Hawk	3	11	51	41	42	53	87	38	11	14	22	42	21	25	57	38	48	25	25	40	13
Red-shoulder Hawk		2	3	<u>16</u>	27	62	28	86	14	9	16	14	5	2	4	14	cw	10	4	9	2
Rough-legged Hawk		<u>1</u>	2	<u>1</u>	2	<u>2</u>	2							1	2			9		7	cw
Golden Eagle																		2			
Bald Eagle							2	1	2	2	3				12	1	1	30	6	4	2
Northern Harrier		6	8	2	4	5	12	3	4	9	1	<u>8</u>	3	11	24	19	9	<u>116</u>	13	67	13
Peregrine Falcon												cw									
Merlin																					1
American Kestrel	2	17	40	43	33	46	55	60	11	23	22	55	46	26	45	101	50	36	26	47	40
Ruffed Grouse	2	3		2																	
Common Bobwhite		12	17	1		53	32	72	5	47	121	186	19	35	88	129	330	78	38	64	102
Ring-neck Pheasant			32	27	46	<u>14</u>	3			1		9	1	2	2			<u>5</u>			
Turkey	10	5	7	9			4								1						
King Rail																	1			7	
Clapper Rail										1										4	3
Virginia Rail							<u>1</u>			1	1	1			1			3	1	22	3
large rail sp.										1											
American Coot		11				2	41				227	42	cw			1	6	25			15
Am. Oystercatcher																					6
Killdeer		8	20	8	2	4	24	23	10	33	10	51	1	2	10	17	16	5	2	15	8
Black-beil. Plover																				58	84
Ruddy Turnstone																					104
American Woodcock							4	1		6	2		1		7	1	3	5	5	7	6
Common Snipe		2	16	1		5	7	9	4	2	1	2		1	5	5		12	7	15	9

March 1981

MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

7

Table 1. Christmas Bird Count Summary, 1980-81 (cont.)

Species	Garr	Alle	Wash	Cato	Libl	Trla	Sene	Bowl	PtTb	PtLk	Anap	Balt	RRun	Elkt	Kent	Dent	StMi	Dorc	Sals	Cris	OCty	
Greater Yellowlegs																		5		7		
Lesser Yellowlegs															1			10		2		
Red Knot																					12	
Purple Sandpiper										4											110	
Least Sandpiper																					2	
Dunlin									1	12					15			28		557	379	
shorebird sp.										5											5	
Western Sandpiper																					3	
Marbled Godwit																					138	
Sanderling										14					1			2		27		
Glaucous Gull					1							1							1		2	
Iceland Gull					1							2									1	
white-wg. gull sp											1											
Gr. Black-back G.					3		1		45	141	630	769	189	232	174		9	17	60	6	26	405
Lr. Black-back G.					2						1	4									cw	
Herring Gull				1231	5		20	244	116	418	14M	13M	11M	295	361	61	382	468	556	1073	3505	
Thayer's Gull				1																		
Ring-billed Gull	1			304	10		152	658	113	2563	10M	12M	25M	1905	1167	2813	860	822	490	621	2479	
Black-headed Gull												2									1	
Laughing Gull												1										
Bonaparte's Gull										8	204	821					22				63	
gull sp.											5060								16			
Rock Dove	51	244	961	580	694	981	588	1107		4	404	5414	238	194	74	426	126	27	76	136	35	
Mourning Dove	34	143	1047	545	1498	1721	2094	1121	185	235	527	640	335	177	549	1017	1031	309	332	241	357	
Ringed Turtle Dove												2										
Lilac-cr. Parrot																				1		
Barn Owl							1				4	4			6		1	1			2	
Common Screech Owl	1	1	3	1	28	6		1	1	7	1	1	7	1	28	3	68	17	2	8	29	
Great Horned Owl					15	12	4	2	2	2	6	4	7		38	10	28	22	1	32	3	
Snowy Owl												1										
Barred Owl		1		4	5	11	9	5	6	2	2	1				3		1			2	
Long-eared Owl				1	3	2															1	
Short-eared Owl							1				2	3			1		11			5		
Saw-whet Owl								1												1	cw	
Belted Kingfisher	2	6	14	24	27	21	48	21	10	9	14	14	8	3	20	18	20	22	10	23	16	
Common Flicker		26	55	38	108	148	353	345	97	60	131	55	36	40	152	225	199	102	40	155	93	
Pileated Woodpecker	1	27	23	8	14	18	63	43	9	1	13					1	3	27	4	10	18	
Red-bell. Woodprkr	2	39	98	145	171	262	397	361	76	76	217	33	69	45	125	147	131	44	14	41	45	
Red-headed Woodprkr		1		41	3	1	44	14	40	1												

Table 1. Christmas Bird Count Summary, 1980-1981 (cont.)

Species	Garr	Alle	Wash	Cato	Libl	Tria	Sene	Bowi	PtTb	PtLk	Anap	Balt	RRun	Elkt	Kent	Dent	StMl	Dorc	Sals	Cris	OCty
Yell-bell Sapsucker		4	17	1		11	55	40	5	2	17	1	2	2	17	6	5	2	9	18	3
Hairy Woodpecker	9	26	14	27	35	46	52	71	11	14	40	7	3	12	46	26	33	32	4	18	18
Downy Woodpecker	33	86	171	187	216	332	719	392	88	79	330	129	71	65	177	193	<u>147</u>	171	78	94	68
Eastern Phoebe		2	<u>1</u>	1			1	1				<u>1</u>		1	3		<u>4</u>		1		2
Horned Lark	45	9	583	766	104	16	229	1	18	60	4	21			16	109		69	35		15
Blue Jay	52	297	283	<u>386</u>	890	1163	1444	<u>1527</u>	296	98	531	222	188	233	661	396	605	19	46	107	67
Northern Raven	1	15	1																		
American Crow	271	<u>701</u>	1926	3504	5435	6116	5402	2638	205	<u>702</u>	959	4306	364	344	105	434	4775	825	978	813	107
Fish Crow			27	20	7	344	223	90		<u>36</u>	43	174			3	1	1	171	207	30	634
Blk-cap Chickadee	273	192	65	77	12	8	6					5	31	4	16						
Carolina Chickadee		312		436	786	1017	1618	1459	208	272	<u>1459</u>	340	126	298	467	415	<u>747</u>	<u>368</u>	184	249	235
Tufted Titmouse	24	158	145	202	237	<u>394</u>	696	810	80	69	503	103	95	108	124	227	<u>244</u>	65	87	64	76
White-br. Nuthatch	51	71	88	117	138	102	231	88	13	3	41	12	13	22	17	25	24	2	11	3	9
Red-br. Nuthatch	1	3	7	5	46	19	16	<u>275</u>	<u>22</u>	2	19	8	2	9	32	23	20		5	2	1
Brown-hd. Nuthatch										17							11	29	3	28	
Brown Creeper	5	17	48	<u>82</u>	73	55	139	113	11	17	65	17	7	11	14	29	19	28	19	21	12
House Wren										1	cw								4		1
Winter Wren		3	7	9	14	15	32	41	10	3	13	6	2	1	4	11	1	9	2	13	8
Carolina Wren		16	93	81	74	154	211	315	59	158	228	134	18	15	122	66	163	63	42	146	76
Marsh Wren										1					2			15	8		2
Sedge Wren										6								1	2		1
marsh wren sp.									1												
No. Mockingbird		51	266	<u>152</u>	236	382	443	414	50	103	534	170	113	85	185	98	299	47	75	65	82
Gray Catbird					2	6	2	1	3	3	8	1	3		3	4	7	1	3	4	2
Brown Thrasher		1			4	5	2	8	16	6	6	2	cw	2	6	7	2	1	4	18	8
American Robin	13	28	103	32	141	37	287	186	<u>590</u>	391	338	27	1	36	121	300	266	494	470	1960	481
Hermit Thrush		2	8	1	39	23	10	44	13	63	76	20	6	14	19	22	16	47	21	37	15
Eastern Bluebird		<u>110</u>	45	97	<u>110</u>	236	167	166	41	40	24		12		18	64	65		37	9	13
Golden-cr. Kinglet	63	<u>16</u>	40	40	<u>174</u>	179	147	<u>266</u>	6	12	168	15	1	4	42	48	9	33	20	29	32
Ruby-cr. Kinglet		3	10	2	11	15	61	8	6	7	14	4	cw	1	13	9	8	4	6		3
Water Pipit			74	51	120	127	18			196	5	81			1	162	2	3	46		
Cedar Waxwing	3	38		33	291	<u>524</u>	882	<u>773</u>	<u>409</u>	399	486	67			13	61	<u>281</u>	3	18	29	6
Loggerhead Shrike				2	1		1									4			1		
Starling	144	6539	14M	3815	2289	4265	36M	5101	404	1204	3646	32M	4076	1366	1519	3984	3837	1230	6504	10M	6770
Black-&-white W.																					
Yellow-rumped W.		6	4	33	21	15	191	126	332	609	37	8		13	314	51	588	1715	82	1928	730
Pine Warbler								1		6	2				3		4	<u>9</u>	10	13	2
Palm Warbler						<u>1</u>	1												2		1
Com. Yellowthroat								<u>3</u>	1	1	1							4		2	1
Yellow-br. Chat											2								<u>1</u>		

March 1981

MARYLAND BIRDLIFE

Table 1. Christmas Bird Count Summary, 1980-1981 (concluded)

Species	Garr	Alle	Wash	Cato	Libl	Tria	Sene	Bowl	PtTb	PtLk	Anap	Balt	RRun	Elkt	Kent	Dent	StMi	Dorc	Sals	Cris	OCty
House Sparrow	196	225	2250	1671	584	627	1500	976	152	302	1773	1041	281	272	329	761	899	240	363	475	763
Eastern Meadowlark	35	3	15	5	66	87	14	96	19	256	58	5	40	34	243	283	215	398	262	700	425
Red-wing Blackbird	103	2	1494	5	835	4150	31M	1021	962	4038	1590	6819	932	27M	341M	2908	8841	20M	15M	211M	1375
Northern Oriole		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>					cw				cw					<u>1</u>				
Rusty Blackbird	47		<u>7</u>		2	22	50	102	133		14	49	9		32	7	<u>1</u>	6		7	
Boat-tail Grackle																		430		775	4
Common Grackle	2	1	1823	1	3170	26M	193M	206	5	4334	4118	25M	8207	61M	557M	1055	98	6070	25M	508M	236
Brown-hd Cowbird	17	12	3318	344	368	906	35M	644		161	1858	6212	285	977	331	705	145	2	554	202	256
blackbird sp.			250M							1055	20M										
Northern Cardinal	59	245	587	689	1034	1401	1902	1384	155	494	1638	547	317	207	605	400	803	133	266	290	291
Evening Grosbeak	176	194	4	43	8	11	42	37	2	3	2	15	1	14	12	15	26	1	8	10	15
Purple Finch	11	88	139	74	97	144	538	232	32	22	216	10	20	23	20	61	32	8	11	19	13
House Finch	13	142	706	72	345	270	682	513	1		108	43	107	248	175	409	682	7	214	74	233
Common Redpoll								cw							4						
Pine Siskin		15				7	2	12	1	1	127	2			3	2	34	3	3	22	
American Goldfinch	8	176	295	177	271	451	695	952	74	42	411	178	38	207	125	152	304	55	52	154	158
Red Crossbill						cw															
Rufous-side Towhee		3	1	3	85	57	28	191	75	19	41	17	17	6	52	34	21	7	18	31	32
Savannah Sparrow			1		1	18	29	12		21	32	10	10		29	19	12	120	15	78	77
Sharp-tail Sparrow																		1			2
Seaside Sparrow																				1	2
Vesper Sparrow				2		1		2				1				2		1		2	3
Northern Junco	320	1486	1039	1181	1723	1953	4468	3752	293	471	2409	586	648	1300	1075	1318	2088	265	1354	334	403
Am. Tree Sparrow	54	98	195	148	168	111	161	62		12	16	37	2	62	8		7	3	6		1
Chipping Sparrow			1			1	5	1		1					1		5	2	6	23	14
Field Sparrow	2	43	11	49	266	355	495	507	26	126	344	188	124	89	183	348	183	63	146	101	178
White-cr. Sparrow		2	145	90		15	146	70	6	1	2	7	79	20	87	59	12	2		2	60
White-thrt. Spar.	6	169	859	685	1716	3520	4961	6139	803	1084	4018	1315	674	900	3018	1526	3988	678	1505	1289	1572
Fox Sparrow					24	15	15	8	3	1	4	1	3	3	8	4	7	3	5		cw
Lincoln's Sparrow																		1			
Swamp Sparrow	3	3	13	4	33	54	131	188	41	43	57	128	2	16	176	54	20	460	51	412	126
Song Sparrow	19	118	217	272	751	1068	1481	1872	212	431	786	794	124	223	512	288	1132	965	272	669	642
Lapland Longspur																					1
Snow Bunting											1	3	1					1			
Total species	53	82	82	76	94	97	106	88	88	106	109	109	69	72	120	91	98	118	93	123	134
Individuals	2293		285018		31179	332150			9910		96438		63312		1188119		96098		67272		47168
		12472		17570		67377		39552		31001		119997		102650		37208		80559		756215	
Observers	12	23	40	25	31	59	115	72	15	24	69	38	20	26	35	24	41	27	35	25	33
Party-hours	70	77	118	107	158	217	317	317	48	85	300	147	54	69	122	95	114	146	103	162	146
Party-miles	442	438	441	330	445	491	759	633	125	242	910	378	354	400	415	469	783	519	406	230	531

The explosion of Red-headed Woodpeckers has, sadly, another likely explanation. A good local acorn crop contributed to record numbers wintering in the area, though why they should be found in clumps (note especially Catoctin and Bowie) is hard to understand. In general, more counts got them than in most years.

House Finches are not cause for optimism exactly, but they are certainly increasing. Numbers were way up, and there is no likely end in sight. The explosive growth of this western introduction to the eastern avifauna has been well noted¹ in *American Birds*.

Two quick comments before running down the counts. Table 1 gives a summary of the edited counts submitted to *American Birds*. As usual, some of the details in support of rarities were extraordinary, some merely ordinary, some pathetic, some non-existent. The uneven quality is something we should strive to eliminate by providing the best possible documentation for rarities. More specific comments and details will appear in the *American Birds* Christmas Count issue (July 1981).

Duplication is another problem. On most counts it is not too great, but on the counts with many observers, the obvious duplication of raptors, and other large easily seen birds should be addressed. It is impossible to eliminate all duplication, but compilers should attack the problem. It is the cloud that comes with the silver lining of actually having enough people for a count.

A couple of notes about the chart. Underlined numbers represent either an exceptional number, or an exceptional bird. The constraint of space makes it impossible to write out large numbers, so 25,000 is represented as 25M. Large numbers were rounded off to the closest thousand. The chart is in geographic order, starting in the mountains, in the hope it will make certain trends and distributions easier to discern. It will not always work.

Garrett County held its tenth anniversary this year, and maybe its last for some time. Only 22 observers braved a starting temperature of -3⁰F. With frozen water and frozen counters, the totals were among the lowest yet. The future of the count is in doubt. Next door Allegany County had a starting temperature of 7⁰F. and a good total of 82 species. A White-winged Scoter and a Northern (Baltimore) Oriole were the high-lights, plus the State highs for many of the "mountain" species usually topped by Garrett.

Washington County had temperatures of 5-25⁰F. A Green Heron, one of two in the State, and the only one with details, was found holding on at a fish hatchery. A Mute Swan, showing no evidence of being a recent captive, was found on the Potomac River. All Mute Swans in the region, except those in the Bay, should be regarded as probable escapes. Both Carolina Wrens and Eastern Bluebirds were noted as increasing.

Catoctin turned up nine sets of fresh Turkey tracks (but no birds), and an amazing 41 Red-headed Woodpeckers. Temperatures were 9-26°F. For the second year in a row they managed only a single Bobwhite, testament to the deprivation of several hard winters in a row and the slow recovery rate of this bird. Liberty Lake, temperatures 7-22°F., found most water frozen, but managed to locate their usual waterfowl, plus an unexpected Blue Goose. The big finds were rare gulls at a local landfill, including a well documented and photographed Thayer's. The problem with Thayer's Gull is that we know little about their distribution and abundance, or even identification in their various plumages.

Just to the south, Triadelphia had one of their best years for both observers and species. The hot item was a Goshawk, adequately but not exhaustively documented. Temperatures of 10-30°F. did not stop counters from running up many record count highs, particularly in pedestrian species. Seneca, as always, had the most observers in the State, and many of the highs on landbirds. Their count of Downy Woodpeckers breaks their own previous national high for the species, and they had the State high in every woodpecker except Hairy. A well described White-winged Scoter was a first for the count, and a State high 4 Common Loons is certainly unprecedented. Temperatures ranged from 0-24°F.

Bowie had one of its low species counts in recent years, almost completely attributable to missing waterfowl. Despite that, a stunning 6,139 White-throated Sparrows shatters all previous national Christmas Count records. On the rare side was a well-described Virginia Rail, and 14 Red-headed Woodpeckers, causing the compiler to speculate they might be colonizing in the area. Temperatures were 28-39°F. but water was not open. Port Tobacco ran into an ice storm that kept observers from getting afield until mid-morning or later. Temperatures ranged upward from 30 to 45°F. making the day a pleasant one once the ice melted. A Dunlin, 40 Red-headed Woodpeckers, and 133 Rusty Blackbirds rewarded the persistent.

Point Lookout had a morning blizzard that all but eliminated the boat party, but ended up with one of their better counts. Most startling were 4 Purple Sandpipers, a first county record, and only the second location they have been reported from the Bay. Great Cormorant (14) shows a slight increase in this regionally rare northern visitor, reliable only at St. George Island. Temperatures, 24-35°F. Annapolis had a staggering count of gulls, including an all-time State record for Herrings. The most controversial bird in the State was in the Annapolis Harbor, and was identified and submitted as a Tufted Duck. Careful details and photos resulted in re-identification later. Unfortunately, it is not certain what the bird really is. Best evidence indicates a hybrid, probably between a Ring-neck and a Wood Duck! Whether it escaped from a private collection or occurred naturally will almost certainly never be known. Temperatures were 6-18°F., with winds of 10-25 m.p.h.

The Baltimore Harbor Count had the most observed and photographed rare bird in the State this year, the Snowy Owl at Fort McHenry. They also had the now expected bonanza of gulls, including 2 Black-headed (photographed), and 4 Lesser Black-backs, a new national record, but

probably not for long. The Ringed Turtle Doves were also at Fort McHenry, having bred there last summer. Temperatures, 20-35°F. Rock Run had the most remarkable gull count in the State, and in the history of Maryland counts. Thirty thousand gulls, mostly Ring-billed concentrated at Conowingo Dam, presented observers with a major counting problem. Compiler John Wortman, who believes the figure is "in the right order of magnitude" says the gathering was caused by a massive fish kill of "gizzard shad," stacking up at the dam. It must have been a sight. Temperatures were 15-30°F.

The Elkton count had good numbers of some individuals, despite terrible weather. Temperatures were 5-12°F. and winds 5-40 m.p.h. The compiler attributed near average numbers to truly intrepid observers, and increased use of Screech Owl tapes, a phenomenon growing throughout the region. Lower Kent, as usual, led the State in many waterfowl counts, but with a difference this time. Almost a quarter of a million Canada Geese, and 21,000 Mallards! Bystrak described the evening flight of geese and swans as awesome. On the ground, the 4 well-described Common Redpolls were unique in the State, as was the Black-and-white Warbler. Temperatures, 19-34°F.

Denton, well compiled and well documented, had good counts of swans, geese, and 4 Loggerhead Shrikes. It is one of the last coastal plain holdouts for this rapidly declining species. Temperatures, 10-25°F. Traditional diving duck hotspot, St. Michaels, rounded up some of their best counts ever of landbirds, including 4 Eastern Phoebe and a Northern Oriole. They remain the Mute Swan capitol of the Bay with 146. Observers spent a fantastic 19 hours owling, with predictable results. Temperature, 16-27°F.

Southern Dorchester had pretty good weather, but the duck situation can be best illustrated by having missed American Wigeon, a first. Some excellent raptor counts, a Snow Bunting, and a Lincoln's Sparrow were outstanding. Note the lack of herons though. Temperatures, 20-32°F. Salisbury, the urban count of the lower shore, did their usual thorough job, highlighted by a Glaucous Gull and a Yellow-breasted Chat, though they missed some semi-hardy lingerers found most years, possibly a result of the 5-30 m.p.h. winds and the 14-30°F. temperatures.

Crisfield (30-48°F.) had some of the nicest weather and best results in the State, including the only Louisiana Heron, Glossy Ibis and good counts of rails. The Lilac-crowned Parrot, undoubtedly an escape, makes one wonder when counts will begin scavenging at zoos and parks. Such discoveries are fun, but probably best left at the tally. Ocean City had some of the State's worst weather, and one of their lowest counts in recent years. Temperatures were 40-50°F., but a birder's two worst enemies, wind and rain, kept the figures way down. Literally dozens of species were recorded in the lowest numbers in more than a decade, and several were missed for the first time in 10-30 years. Good gull counts (including both white-wings), 3 Marbled Godwits, and an incredible 16 King Eiders kept the day from being a complete washout. The eiders are more remarkable when compared to the counts of other diving ducks.

One problem with doing a Christmas Count summary this year is that none was done in the State in the two previous years. One cannot compare figures without going back and compiling data for all the counts for these years, a prohibitive task. So many of the figures here represent raw data, not "birds per party-hour" and other common extrapolations. As such their meaning is open to debate. I have tried not to draw too many critical conclusions. The general impressions will, I think, hold up. It was a season with fewer rarities than most, and worse weather. Both facts, along with the number of participants who braved the elements, say something positive about the quality and dedication of observers and compilers in the region.

And what about the birds? As they used to say in Philly, "Wait until next year."

3 Riverview Ct., Apt. 202, Laurel, MD 20810



AMERICAN FLAMINGO AT BROADWATER POINT

K. Friel Sanders

October 7, 1980, was a red-letter day for me because it brought an unexpected and exciting visitor, an American Flamingo, *Phoenicopterus ruber*. I was having lunch on my porch, which has a sweeping view of the Chesapeake Bay. Over the years, I have developed the habit of ever so often checking channel markers, mud flats, marsh and docks to see if anything unusual is about. On this eventful day, when I first saw the flamingo, I thought it was a very early Whistling Swan, *Olor columbianus*. A closer look showed a curved neck, which suggested a Mute Swan, *Cygnus olor*. It was then that I noticed pink showing. I thought that the bird might have been color dyed for sight identification. It was not until I used the telescope that I saw the thick, hooked bill; then I knew the bird's identity. The bill was tucked close to the body. The reason the bird had the appearance of a swan was because it was standing belly deep in water and seemed to be floating.

I had learned long ago one gets a witness when one finds an unusual bird. I had my telescope set up on the Hancock's (next door neighbor) dock. I dashed over to their next door neighbors, Jack and Dilly Ingle-due. I found only Dilly at home, but she went willingly with me to the dock. I asked her to get Jack and another neighbor, George Christman, to try to take some pictures while I telephoned people whom I thought might be interested in seeing the bird.

Of all those I called, only Laddie Flyger and Harold Wierenga were able to come before the bird flew away. We had beautiful views of the flamingo from the dock, which runs across the marsh to the water's edge. The bird stretched its wings and neck and even flew a short distance, showing brighter pink and the black primaries and secondaries. We also saw the long, long legs and neck.

We had an assortment of binoculars, my telescope and cameras on hand. The accompanying picture was taken by George Christman.

The flamingo was under observation for at least two hours before it flew off down the Bay.



From my reading, I understand that captive flamingos tend to be very pale. Birds that feed in less saline water are also paler according to studies. If the foregoing is true, I wonder if my bird was an escaped captive, or suffering from lack of food produced in water with sufficient salinity.

As the flamingo flew away, I could only hope it would be able to avoid the gunners and find safety in a refuge somewhere.

1088 Broadwater Point Drive, Churchton, MD 20733



YELLOW RAIL COLLECTED IN MARYLAND

Elwood M. Martin and Matthew C. Perry

On October 4, 1980, M. C. Perry shot a Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) in Reed Marsh just below Jug Bay on the Patuxent River, Anne Arundel Co., Md. We also took sixteen Soras (*Porzana carolina*) on this rail collecting trip, part of a long-term study. The Yellow Rail was flushed at high tide from a *Polygonum-Bidens* dominated marsh used regularly in fall by migrating Soras, sometimes in large numbers. The Yellow Rail flushed closer than most Soras (about 5 feet versus 10 feet) and had a more deliberate flight pattern. The bird was an immature male as determined by internal observation of testes and bursa of Fabricius. The study skin is currently at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, Md.

Stewart and Robbins (1958) classify the Yellow Rail as a rare spring and fall migrant in tidewater areas of Chesapeake Bay and list an early fall record of October 2, 1929, for the Patuxent River marsh, Prince Georges County. Biologists from the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center have studied and collected rails below Jug Bay almost every fall since 1959 and this is the first Yellow Rail recorded. The more detailed records kept since 1965 indicate that slightly over 3,000 rails have

been seen on about 120 visits to this marsh during the September-October period. However, all but 9 of 1,485 rails unselectively collected have been Soras. The others were 4 Virginias (*Rallus limicola*), 3 Kings (*R. elegans*), 1 Clapper (*R. longirostris*), and this year, 1 Yellow. Even though these other species, especially the Yellow Rail, are more secretive and harder to observe than the Sora, it is apparent that this fresh water tidal marsh is a special habitat much more attractive to migrating Soras than to other rails. In most marshes the Virginia Rail is more comparable to the Sora than to the King Rail in numbers. The Clapper Rail is considered accidental this far up the Patuxent River, and the Yellow Rail is very rarely observed anywhere in the State. Obviously, it is inappropriate to claim that the species composition found here is typical of marshes elsewhere in Maryland.

Notes on the food habits of the Yellow Rail are very sketchy in the literature. Pough (1951: 202) stated that "The only food they have been recorded as eating is small snails." In his monumental review, Ripley (1977: 187) summarized their food habits saying "The Yellow Rail forages for snails and other small invertebrates..." The gizzard contents of our bird were examined by F. M. Uhler who identified the following, estimating approximate percentages by volume:

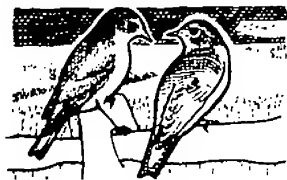
TETTIGONIIDAE	long-horned grasshoppers	40%
<i>Setaria glauca</i>	pigeongrass seeds	35%
AMNICOLIDAE	snails	25%
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.	smartweed seeds	trace
CURCULIONIDAE	weevil fragment	trace
<i>Dystiscus</i> sp.	diving beetle fragment	trace
ARANEAE	spider fragment	trace

Apparently more typical was the diet of an adult Yellow Rail received in a collection of rails taken in Massachusetts in September 1979 (Vickery 1980). Mr. Uhler found that snails made up over 90% of the gizzard contents of the Massachusetts bird. Also present were fragments of several other invertebrates and one seed of *Scirpus acutus*. Apparently our Maryland specimen is the first one examined in which food other than snails (or small invertebrates generally) formed a significant proportion.

LITERATURE CITED

- Pough, R. H. 1951. Audubon water bird guide. Doubleday, Garden City, N. Y. 352 p.
- Ripley, S. D. 1977. Rails of the world. D. R. Godine, Boston. 406 p.
- Stewart, R. E., and C. S. Robbins. 1958. Birds of Maryland and the District of Columbia. USFWS N. Am. Fauna 62. 401 p.
- Vickery, P. D. 1980. Northeastern Maritime Region. Am. Birds 34 (5): 754-757.

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Laurel, MD 20811



THE SEASON

FALL MIGRATION, AUGUST 1 - NOVEMBER 30, 1980

Robert F. Ringler

Never before have so many observers throughout the State contributed field notes for the season report of *Maryland Birdlife*. The list below of 100 names is the largest we have ever compiled for one season. Never before have we been able to present such a complete picture of the fall migration across the State. My thanks to everyone who made it possible by sending me their field notes, even if it was only a few items jotted down on a post card. Every little bit helps.

Evidence of the thoroughness of the reporting can be seen by looking at the median arrival and departure dates in the migration tables, particularly among the warblers. One can find 1980 median arrival dates that are a week to ten days ahead of the 10-year medians. In most if not all cases, the 1980 dates are more representative of the true migratory period of the species than the 10-year median simply because of the widespread coverage and superb reporting by many MOS members. In this simple way we as amateurs can contribute to the ornithological knowledge of North America and live up to the name of our organization. I want to emphasize the word amateurs. Though there are professionals among us, most of the observers named below are just plain birdwatchers. I urge everyone to help us in the future by sending me their bird notes, but be prepared to back up with details any sightings of rarities or unseasonal species.

Here are the people who made this report possible. In several cases one person does the reporting for many, thus making my job a little easier; these include Jo Solem in Howard County, the Fletchers in Caroline, Jan Reese in Talbot, and several people who reported for two or three others. Thanks to all.

Garrett - Dorothea Malec, Fran Pope, Sallie Thayer.

Allegany - C. Ludwig, Jim Paulus, Mary Twigg, Jim Wilkinson, J. Willetts.

Washington - Truman & Leontine Doyle, Bob & Mary Keedy, Alice Mallonee, Denny & Harold Winger.

Frederick - Dan Boone, David Wallace.

Carroll - Rick Blom, Betsy Reeder.

Baltimore - Warren Bielenberg, Peggy Bohanan, Gladys Cole, Bob Jarboe, Hank & Peter Kaestner, David & Alice Nelson, Paul Noell, Bruce Reid, Bob Ringler, Jim Stasz, Peter Webb.

Table 1. Fall Arrival Dates, 1980

	Median		Carr	Al/Wa	Fred	Carr	Balt	Ha/Ce	Howa	Mont	Pr.G	Anne	ScMd	Ke/QA	Caro	Talb	Dorc	So/Wi	Worc
	10-yr	1980																	
Common Loon	10/ 6	10/ 8	10/26	9/18	10/13	11/18	10/ 4	-	10/28	10/28	11/ 4	9/16	10/ 4s	9/20	0	9/28	-	-	-
Horned Grebe	11/ 1	10/29	0	10/21	0	11/ 8	10/19	0	11/ 8	11/ 2	11/ 2	10/25	10/25	10/ 8	0	11/ 7	-	-	-
Pied-billed Grebe	9/21	9/ 5	-	8/16	8/15	10/ 5	9/12	0	9/ 4	9/ 6	9/ 5	-	-	-	0	9/12	-	-	-
Double-crested Cormorant	9/ 7	8/18	0	-	0	0	8/24	9/12	-	-	-	7/ 3	8/23s	7/11q	9/19	7/12	-	-	8/13
Little Blue Heron	8/ 5	7/16	0	0	7/16	0	7/17	8/ 9c	7/ 5	7/ 7	7/31	-	0	0	0	7/ 9	-	-	-
Cattle Egret	-	8/31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9/ 1	9/ 1	8/31	-	8/ 3	-	-	-
Great Egret	8/ 8	7/27	7/30	8/10w	7/24	8/ 4	7/ 6	8/ 9c	7/30	7/19	6/30	9/11	6/29s	7/20	-	-	-	-	-
Snowy Egret	7/27	7/30	7/30	0	7/27	7/ 5	7/ 6	8/ 9	0	8/14	7/31	9/ 1	9/ 1	7/ 5	0	0	7/18	-	-
American Bittern	-	10/ 7	0	0	10/ 7	0	9/18	0	0	0	9/28	0	0	11/ 9	0	0	-	-	10/12
Glossy Ibis	-	7/21	0	0	7/16	0	7/27	0	0	0	0	0	8/14	0	0	7/12	-	-	-
Whistling Swan	11/ 9	11/10	11/23	11/18	11/ 2	-	11/16	11/13	11/17	11/ 8	11/23	11/ 8	11/ 8	10/24	11/ 1	11/ 1	-	12/ 7w	-
Canada Goose	9/26	9/23	10/ 1	-	9/24	10/ 5	9/23	-	-	9/20	-	9/23	9/27s	9/ 7	9/26	9/ 9	-	-	9/28
Snow Goose	10/12	10/ 9	0	0	10/26	0	0	0	10/ 4	0	10/24	0	-	9/15	11/ 3	10/15	10/ 2	-	9/21
Gadwall	9/28	10/15	0	10/22	10/29	11/ 8	11/15	0	10/18	-	9/21	9/29	0	9/24	0	8/26	10/13	-	-
Common Pintail	10/ 1	9/29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9/11	11/ 2	9/29	0	9/24	0	8/26	10/13	-	12/ 7
Green-winged Teal	9/28	9/ 4	-	9/16	8/20	0	9/12	0	9/ 4	8/19	8/24	0	-	8/ 5	0	11/ 2	10/13	-	-
Blue-winged Teal	8/29	8/16	0	8/16	7/25	8/ 2	8/17	0	9/ 6	8/ 5	9/ 5	7/28	9/ 1	9/ 1	9/30	0	-	-	8/ 8
American Wigeon	9/28	10/ 2	11/23	10/ 1	0	11/ 2	10/ 4	0	9/ 6	9/23	9/11	-	0	9/24	0	11/ 9	-	-	12/ 7
Northern Shoveler	10/ 5	10/28	0	0	0	0	10/ 4	0	10/27	0	11/ 8	0	0	9/15	0	10/30	-	-	12/ 7
Redhead	11/ 3	11/ 2	11/23	0	0	11/ 2	11/ 8	0	11/12	0	-	10/25	10/25	10/19	0	0	0	0	-
Ring-necked Duck	11/ 9	10/26	0	10/22	0	11/ 2	11/30	0	10/15	-	10/26	-	10/26	11/ 4	10/15	11/ 2	10/ 2	0	10/12
Canvasback	11/ 7	10/31	12/ 4	11/ 4	0	11/ 2	10/17	0	10/24	0	11/ 6	10/31	10/31	10/19	10/23	10/ 9	-	-	-
Greater Scaup	-	11/ 1	0	0	0	0	-	0	11/28	0	0	10/31	10/31	11/ 3	0	0	0	0	-
Lesser Scaup	10/21	10/26	10/26	10/21	0	11/ 2	11/ 1	0	10/11	0	10/21	10/31	10/31	10/20	11/10	9/28	-	-	-
Common Goldeneye	11/ 5	11/ 5	0	11/ 7	0	11/16	-	0	12/11	12/11	11/ 1	10/31	10/31	11/ 3	11/10	11/ 2	0	0	-
Bufflehead	11/ 4	10/31	11/ 7	10/22	11/16	11/ 2	10/26	0	10/22	11/11	10/26	10/31	10/31	10/26	0	11/ 2	-	-	-
Oldsquaw	11/ 1	11/ 9	0	0	0	11/16	11/16	0	12/11	12/11	11/ 2	11/ 9	11/ 4	10/20	0	10/11	0	0	-
White-winged Scoter	10/16	10/24	10/24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10/25	10/ 4s	11/ 3	0	9/28	0	0	-
Surf Scoter	-	10/19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11/ 4	10/19	10/ 4s	11/ 3	0	10/19	0	0	10/18
Black Scoter	-	10/24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10/24	10/31	12/21	0	10/19	0	0	9/28
Ruddy Duck	10/20	10/10	11/20	10/10	0	0	9/12	10/19	10/ 3	0	9/26	10/31	10/12c	9/24	9/30	10/30	-	-	-
Hooded Merganser	-	11/ 3	11/23	10/24	0	11/12	10/23	0	10/24	10/28	11/ 4	11/ 3	11/ 9	11/ 4	0	0	0	0	0
Common Merganser	-	11/18	0	11/18w	0	-	11/30	0	11/19	11/ 9	12/23	0	11/20s	10/31	0	0	0	0	0
Red-breasted Merganser	-	10/25	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	10/25	10/11s	11/ 3	0	11/ 2	-	-	9/21
Turkey Vulture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9/28	-	9/ 6	9/28	-	-	9/12	-	-	-
Sharp-shinned Hawk	9/25	9/11	-	8/29w	9/ 8	-	9/ 8	-	9/15	9/ 9	-	9/11	9/20s	9/14	-	9/12	-	-	-
Cooper's Hawk	-	9/20	-	8/25	-	-	9/20	-	8/23	9/20	9/20	8/16	9/20s	9/20	-	9/25	-	-	-
Red-tailed Hawk	-	9/ 1	-	8/26w	8/31	-	8/24	-	-	-	9/ 7	9/ 1	9/ 1	-	-	9/11	-	-	-
Red-shouldered Hawk	-	9/27	10/ 1	9/11w	-	-	9/ 6	-	-	-	-	9/22	9/27	10/ 1	-	10/11	-	-	-
Broad-winged Hawk	-	9/ 1	-	8/26w	9/ 7	-	8/24	-	9/ 8	9/ 8	9/ 7	9/ 1	-	8/16	-	8/25	-	-	-
Rough-legged Hawk	-	11/ 9	12/21	10/23w	12/ 8	0	11/10	0	0	0	0	10/27	10/12	11/ 9	0	0	-	-	-
Bald Eagle	-	9/12	0	9/18	0	0	9/12	8/ 9c	0	9/28	-	-	-	8/16	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Harrier	-	9/19	-	9/11w	8/27	-	8/24	-	10/31	9/ 4	-	9/ 1	10/12	9/19	9/26	9/21	-	-	9/28
Osprey	-	9/ 1	-	9/ 3	8/18	-	8/23	-	-	8/19	9/23	9/ 1	9/ 1	-	9/24	9/28	-	-	-
Peregrine Falcon	-	9/18	0	0	0	0	-	0	8/12	9/27	0	9/15	8/14	0	0	10/ 5	0	0	9/21

	Median																		
	10-yr	1980	Carr	Al/Wa	Fred	Carr	Balt	Ha/Ce	Howa	Mont	Pr.G	Anne	ScMd	Ke/QA	Caro	Talb	Dorc	So/Wi	Worc
Merlin	-	9/22	0	9/18	0	0	8/23	0	-	0	0	9/23	10/11	10/6	0	-	0	0	9/21
American Kestrel	-	8/30	-	9/10w	8/15	0	8/17	-	9/4	8/30	9/24	9/3	-	8/30	0	8/24	7/5	-	9/5
American Coot	10/19	10/9	11/20	9/16	10/26	-	9/12	10/19	9/12	10/3	10/9	-	-	9/24	10/15	11/2	-	-	-
Semipalmated Plover	8/4	8/2	0	9/13	8/15	7/19	9/12	0	0	7/21	0	0	9/1s	0	0	0	0	0	7/16
Lesser Golden Plover	-	9/11	0	0	0	0	9/12	0	0	8/16	0	9/10	0	0	0	0	0	0	9/21
Black-bellied Plover	9/10	9/21	0	0	0	0	9/18	0	10/11	0	9/22	9/10	9/21	11/3	0	9/20	0	0	7/16
Upland Sandpiper	-	8/4	0	0	7/27	0	0	0	0	0	0	8/12	0	0	7/6	0	0	0	8/13
Greater Yellowlegs	8/10	8/2	-	0	8/2	-	-	0	-	9/11	-	-	9/14s	7/13	9/20	8/3	7/18	7/2	7/9
Lesser Yellowlegs	8/6	7/27	0	-	7/6	-	7/8	8/9c	8/27	7/17	9/3	7/10	9/1s	7/13q	0	8/27	7/18	7/3	7/5
Solitary Sandpiper	7/28	7/17	7/15	7/9	7/11	7/19	7/17	0	-	7/17	8/24	7/10	-	0	0	8/27	0	0	0
Spotted Sandpiper	7/26	7/12	8/16	-	7/9	7/19	-	0	8/6	-	7/12	7/10	-	7/13	-	7/12	7/18	-	7/6
Common Snipe	9/17	9/26	10/24	-	9/13	0	9/12	0	-	9/8	9/28	9/25	9/27c	-	0	10/22	-	-	-
Short-billed Dowitcher	7/31	9/1	0	0	0	9/12	9/5	0	0	9/8	0	0	9/1s	0	0	0	7/5	6/29	7/4
Sanderling	8/18	9/15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9/29	9/1s	12/21	0	0	0	0	7/16
Semipalmated Sandpiper	8/1	7/25	0	7/25	-	0	8/31	0	-	8/30	0	0	-	7/20	0	8/13	7/18	-	7/6
Western Sandpiper	-	7/18	0	0	7/31	0	7/15	0	0	0	0	0	0	7/24	0	0	7/18	0	7/16
Least Sandpiper	7/25	7/14	0	6/28	7/11	7/19	7/19	0	8/6	8/9	-	7/9	-	7/12	0	8/27	7/5	7/3	7/16
Pectoral Sandpiper	8/10	7/18	0	7/17	7/11	7/19	7/17	0	9/15	7/21	-	-	9/1s	7/20	0	8/27	7/18	7/18	7/16
Dunlin	10/1	10/18	0	10/18	10/26	-	10/4	0	11/6	10/18	-	-	9/27s	10/20	0	9/28	0	0	9/21
Stilt Sandpiper	-	8/10	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	9/18	0	0	0	0	0	8/27	7/18	0	7/24
Bonaparte's Gull	-	10/30	0	0	0	0	11/2	0	11/4	11/15	11/23	10/5	10/5	10/21	0	10/27	0	0	-
Forster's Tern	-	6/29	0	0	0	0	6/28	8/9c	0	0	-	6/27	6/29a	7/9a	0	-	6/25	7/13w	-
Common Tern	-	8/9	0	0	0	0	-	8/9c	0	0	-	9/27	9/27	8/9	0	7/7	-	-	-
Royal Tern	-	7/17	0	0	0	0	7/17	0	0	0	-	10/13	10/13	7/11q	0	6/26	-	-	-
Caspian Tern	-	7/24	0	0	0	0	6/28	0	0	0	8/31	7/3	-	0	0	8/23	7/5	0	8/13
Black Tern	-	7/26	0	7/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9/25	0	0	0	8/2	0	0	7/19
Short-eared Owl	-	12/14	0	0	0	0	12/13	0	0	0	0	0	12/31	12/21	12/16	11/28	-	-	12/7
Saw-whet Owl	-	10/31	10/28	0	0	0	11/15	0	0	10/31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Common Nighthawk	8/23	8/14	-	-	8/17	-	8/15	-	8/14	8/14	8/22	8/13	8/30c	8/5	-	-	-	-	-
Common Flicker	-	9/17	-	-	-	-	9/13	-	9/14	9/17	9/19	-	9/27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-headed Woodpecker	9/20	10/16	-	-	11/7	-	9/1	-	10/30	9/24	-	10/12	0	0	0	10/21	0	0	0
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	9/29	9/28	9/24	9/25w	9/18	10/5	9/19	10/5	10/9	10/10	10/4	10/31	9/27cs	9/24	10/18	9/28	-	-	-
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	9/1	8/20	8/30	8/25	8/18	8/23	8/16	0	8/31	8/22	8/17	8/17	0	8/16	0	-	0	0	0
Trail's Flycatcher	-	8/21	-	8/24	-	-	8/21	-	-	8/17	8/10	8/31	0	8/17	0	8/23	0	0	0
Least Flycatcher	8/31	8/24	8/30	8/24	0	0	8/21	0	0	8/24	8/9	8/30	0	8/23	0	8/23	0	0	0
Tree Swallow	8/12	7/20	-	-	7/20	-	7/8	-	-	9/6	8/16	7/10	9/1	-	-	-	-	-	7/16
Bank Swallow	-	7/24	-	-	7/24	-	-	-	7/30	7/26	-	7/2	-	-	-	-	7/18	6/29	7/24
Blue Jay	9/20	9/22	-	9/11w	-	-	9/20	-	9/24	9/24	9/24	-	-	-	-	9/21	-	-	-
Black-capped Chickadee	-	11/10	-	-	10/28	11/16	11/10	11/8	12/20	10/24	0	0	0	11/12	0	0	0	0	0
Red-breasted Nuthatch	9/15	9/21	9/27	9/15	9/21	-	-	10/4	9/28	9/24	9/2	9/21	9/27s	8/25	10/5	9/7	-	-	9/8
Brown Creeper	10/2	9/30	-	9/28	9/26	-	10/16	10/4	10/3	9/22	10/2	10/13	9/27cs	9/24	10/10	-	-	-	9/29
Winter Wren	10/4	10/4	-	10/16	10/27	-	9/28	-	10/19	9/24	9/27	10/4	-	9/28	-	10/15	-	-	-
Hermit Thrush	10/11	10/7	9/24	9/30	10/26	-	9/19	10/23	-	9/29	10/7	10/14	-	10/12	-	10/14	-	-	9/21
Swinson's Thrush	9/10	9/6	9/9	9/7	9/18	-	9/6	-	-	9/4	8/27	8/17	-	9/6	9/19	9/7	0	0	0
Gray-cheeked Thrush	9/24	9/19	-	9/19	0	0	9/14	0	0	9/8	9/19	0	0	9/26	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2. Fall Departure Dates, 1980

	Median																		
	10-yr	1980	Garr	Al/Wa	Fred	Carr	Balt	Ha/Ce	Howa	Mont	Pr.G	Anne	SoMd	Ke/QA	Caro	Talb	DSwi	Worc	
Double-cr. Cormorant	10/18	11/ 3	0	10/ 1	0	0	10/17	9/12	0	0	11/ 4	1/ 3	11/ 4	11/ 9	10/ 2	11/ 2	-	12/29	
Green Heron	10/ 3	10/ 3	-	9/ 4	11/23	-	12/ 5	-	10/ 3	10/ 2	10/ 3	10/16	9/27	9/20	-	10/19	-	10/12	
Little Blue Heron	10/ 1	9/28	0	0	9/13	-	10/ 4	8/ 9c	7/14	9/21	9/28	10/ 4	-	0	0	10/11	-	10/ 1	
Cattle Egret	10/ 3	10/13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10/15	9/29	11/ 6	11/13	10/ 4	10/13w	10/12	
Great Egret	10/ 9	10/16	-	0	9/12	9/16	10/24	-	10/ 9	9/29	12/ 2	10/20	10/ 4	10/23	10/12	12/ 9	-	11/ 1	
Snowy Egret	10/14	10/13	-	0	8/31	-	10/19	-	0	8/14	9/30	10/20	10/20	10/18q	9/24	10/19	10/13	10/ 2	
Yellow-cr. N. Heron	-	9/23	0	8/16w	0	0	10/17	0	0	9/23	0	0	9/ 1s	0	0	0	0	10/ 1	
Glossy Ibis	9/28	8/11	0	0	8/ 7	0	7/27	0	0	0	0	0	8/14	0	0	0	0	10/ 1	
Blue-winged Teal	10/11	10/ 6	0	10/25	10/ 7	9/16	9/28	0	10/15	10/ 2	10/ 5	-	9/27s	10/30	10/ 6	-	-	-	
Wood Duck	-	11/ 5	10/24	10/24w	11/10	-	11/15	9/21	10/26	11/ 8	11/ 5	-	10/16s	11/14	-	10/19	-	12/ 7	
Broad-winged Hawk	9/30	10/ 2	9/17	10/21w	9/30	10/ 5	10/ 4	-	10/ 6	9/28	9/20	9/27	9/27c	10/12	10/ 9	9/28	10/13	-	
Osprey	10/12	10/13	9/24	11/ 3w	10/29	10/ 5	11/ 4	9/21	10/18	10/21	9/28	10/20	9/27s	11/ 9	10/ 7	11/ 2	10/ 2	10/12	
Semipalmated Plover	9/25	9/17	0	9/13	9/12	8/10	10/13	0	0	8/15	0	0	9/27s	0	0	9/21	0	10/12	
Lesser Golden Plover	10/24	10/30	0	0	0	0	11/18	0	0	11/ 8	0	10/20	0	0	0	0	0	9/21	
Black-bellied Plover	10/16	10/19	0	0	0	0	11/ 8	0	10/11	0	9/22	10/19	9/29	11/ 9	0	11/30	0	-	
Upland Sandpiper	-	8/22	-	0	8/31	0	9/22	0	0	0	0	8/12	0	0	-	0	0	8/13	
Greater Yellowlegs	10/27	11/ 4	10/22	-	11/23	10/ 5	11/ 8	0	11/11	11/ 9	11/16	10/31	10/16s	11/ 9	11/27	10/23	10/13	10/ 1	
Lesser Yellowlegs	10/ 8	10/28	0	10/25	11/10	10/ 5	12/ 7	-	10/30	11/16	9/ 3	-	10/31	10/20	0	0	10/13	-	
Solitary Sandpiper	9/23	10/15	0	-	10/15	-	10/19	0	9/19	10/ 7	0	0	10/31	-	0	0	0	0	
Spotted Sandpiper	9/23	9/26	-	-	8/31	9/12	11/ 8	9/18	10/11	-	10/ 5	11/ 1	9/27c	9/24	10/ 1	8/13	-	8/13	
Short-bill. Dowitcher	-	9/10	0	10/ 9	0	9/12	9/12	0	0	9/ 8	0	0	9/ 1s	0	0	0	-	8/13	
Red Knot	-	9/ 1	0	0	0	0	8/31	0	0	0	0	0	9/ 1s	0	0	0	0	12/29	
Semipalmated Sandp.	9/25	10/16	0	10/11	-	-	10/24	0	10/22	9/ 8	0	0	10/16s	-	0	11/ 2	-	10/ 1	
Western Sandpiper	-	11/ 4	0	0	-	0	10/24	0	0	11/15	0	0	0	7/24	0	0	0	12/29	
Least Sandpiper	9/19	9/21	0	8/31	-	8/23	10/17	0	8/ 6	9/18	11/ 2	0	9/ 1s	9/24	0	11/ 2	-	12/29	
Pectoral Sandpiper	10/11	10/12	0	9/28	10/29	9/16	11/11	0	10/22	11/16	10/ 5	10/27	9/ 1s	-	0	9/28	-	10/12	
Dunlin	11/10	11/13	0	10/18	10/26	11/23	11/ 8	0	11/ 8	11/16	11/29	11/29	-	11/ 9	0	11/30	-	-	
Stilt Sandpiper	-	9/26	0	0	0	0	10/ 4	0	0	9/18	0	0	0	0	0	0	11/22	8/16	
Laughing Gull	11/ 3	11/29	0	0	0	0	1/ 3	-	0	0	11/29	10/31	11/ 4	11/ 9	0	11/29	-	12/ 7	
Forster's Tern	11/ 3	11/11	0	0	0	0	11/ 8	8/ 9c	0	0	11/29	11/29	11/11	11/ 9	0	11/14	10/13	12/ 7	
Common Tern	10/15	10/ 5	0	0	0	0	0	8/ 9c	0	0	10/ 5	11/11	11/11	8/ 9	0	11/ 2	-	8/24	
Little Tern	-	8/13	0	0	0	0	8/ 3	0	0	0	0	-	9/ 1s	-	0	-	-	8/13	
Royal Tern	-	11/ 8	0	0	0	0	10/19	0	0	0	-	11/ 8	11/ 8+s	0	0	11/ 8	-	11/ 8	
Caspian Tern	10/ 7	10/19	0	0	0	0	10/17	0	0	0	11/ 2	11/12	11/ 8	0	0	10/19	10/13	10/18	
Black Tern	-	9/ 8	0	9/22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9/25	0	0	0	8/ 2	0	8/24	
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	9/27	10/14	10/31	10/14	10/29	-	10/24	-	10/15	11/14	10/ 8	-	10/13	9/27	9/26	9/28	-	9/30	
Black-billed Cuckoo	9/27	10/ 4	10/ 8	10/12	9/ 6	0	9/26	10/13	9/20	10/11	0	0	9/27s	0	0	10/ 4	0	0	

Table 2. Fall Departure Dates, 1980 (cont.)

	Median		Garr	Al/Wa	Fred	Carr	Balt	Ha/Ce	Howa	Mont	Pr.G	Anne	SoMd	Ke/QA	Caro	Talb	DSWi	Worc
	10-yr	1980																
Common Nighthawk	9/17	9/21	-	9/16	9/21	-	11/ 2	10/ 4	9/11	9/ 3	9/21	10/16	9/ 3c	10/ 4	9/12	-	-	-
Chimney Swift	10/10	10/11	-	10/15w	10/19	10/ 5	10/ 9	10/10	10/15	10/13	10/ 9	10/19	10/ 6s	10/17	10/ 9	10/11	-	-
Ruby-thr. Hummingbird	9/27	9/28	-	9/24	9/ 7	8/30	9/28	-	10/14	9/21	12/ 3	-	9/ 1s	9/28	10/ 9	10/ 4	-	-
Eastern Kingbird	9/15	9/15	-	-	9/13	8/23	-	9/18	8/23	9/23	9/15	9/16	9/ 5c	9/20	9/ 1	9/14	-	9/ 8
Gt. Crested Flycatcher	9/16	9/15	-	-	9/15	-	9/24	-	9/18	9/20	-	-	9/ 1s	8/28	9/ 4	-	-	-
Eastern Phoebe	10/24	10/26	10/22	11/18	12/20	-	1/ 3	10/26	10/14	10/15	10/26	10/13	9/28c	11/ 9	10/ 3	11/24	-	12/29
Yellow-bellied Flycat	9/22	9/27	9/25	10/ 5	0	-	9/26	0	-	9/27	9/27	10/ 4	0	9/20	0	9/13	0	0
Acadian Flycatcher	9/19	9/14	0	-	9/15	-	9/14	-	9/23	9/23	9/14	-	9/ 7c	9/12	-	-	-	0
Trail's Flycatcher	9/18	9/18	-	9/17	-	-	9/13	-	-	9/19	9/29	0	0	9/20	0	9/13	0	0
Least Flycatcher	9/22	9/28	10/ 1	9/28	0	0	9/27	0	0	9/23	10/10	0	0	9/24	0	9/28	0	9/21
Eastern Pewee	10/ 3	10/ 5	10/ 1	10/ 7	9/29	-	10/ 8	10/ 4	10/ 6	10/10	9/27	-	10/16c	9/14	10/ 9	10/ 4	0	0
Tree Swallow	10/18	10/13	-	9/28	11/ 7	10/ 4	10/ 4	10/13	10/ 3	10/14	10/14	11/ 5	9/27cs	10/27	10/20	11/ 9	10/13	10/12
Bank Swallow	9/10	9/13	0	0	9/26	8/23	-	-	8/27	9/13	9/ 1	9/20	9/20	9/15	-	-	-	8/13
Rough-winged Swallow	9/27	10/ 2	0	0	10/15	0	-	-	8/21	10/ 5	-	10/27	9/20	10/ 2	0	0	0	8/13
Barn Swallow	9/18	10/ 4	-	10/11	9/26	9/16	-	10/19	9/26	9/ 3	9/26	11/ 2	9/20	10/20	-	10/26	-	10/12
Cliff Swallow		9/ 6	-	-	8/31	8/30	8/30	0	9/11	0	0	9/15	9/20	0	0	0	0	0
Purple Martin	9/ 7	9/ 3	0	0	8/24	8/23	9/ 1	-	9/18	8/29	9/ 5	9/10	9/20	9/15	-	-	-	8/13
House Wren	10/11	10/10	9/24	10/ 4	10/ 7	10/ 4	10/24	10/26	10/10	10/24	10/13	10/13	-	11/17	9/12	10/ 4	-	-
Gray Catbird	10/21	10/16	10/13	10/16	10/15	-	10/24	11/ 1	11/ 1	11/ 7	11/28	-	10/13	10/16	10/15	11/29	-	10/ 1
Brown Thrasher	10/21	10/12	9/16	10/ 3w	9/21	-	10/ 9	-	-	11/ 3	10/14	-	-	11/ 9	11/21	11/29	-	10/ 1
Wood Thrush	10/11	10/ 6	10/11	9/21	10/ 4	-	10/ 8	9/13	10/ 5	10/22	10/11	-	9/20c	10/11	10/ 6	9/28	-	-
Swainson's Thrush	10/14	10/19	10/25	10/17	10/27	10/ 5	10/19	0	10/29	11/ 3	10/24	9/19	9/28c	10/23	9/23	10/ 4	0	0
Gray-cheeked Thrush	10/10	10/14	10/24	10/12	0	0	10/13	0	0	10/17	10/18	0	0	10/ 7	0	0	0	0
Veery	9/28	9/27	9/ 4	9/25	9/ 7	0	9/28	-	10/ 3	10/14	9/19	0	0	10/ 1	9/19	9/28	0	0
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	9/15	9/ 7	8/ 4	-	9/ 2	8/23	9/ 1	-	8/31	9/11	9/27	-	9/27s	9/20	-	9/21	-	-
White-eyed Vireo	9/26	9/30	9/ 9	9/24	9/12	10/ 5	10/ 4	-	9/25	9/26	10/ 5	-	10/13	10/ 4	9/16	10/11	-	-
Yellow-throated Vireo	9/12	9/14	8/25	9/30	-	-	-	-	9/20	8/19	9/14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solitary Vireo	10/14	10/20	10/11	10/24	10/26	0	10/13	10/26	10/22	10/29	10/21	0	10/16cs	10/ 7	0	10/19	0	10/12
Red-eyed Vireo	10/ 3	10/ 5	9/27	10/16	10/ 8	10/ 5	10/16	10/ 6	9/29	10/14	10/12	-	-	10/ 1	10/ 1	9/28	-	10/ 1
Philadelphia Vireo	9/27	9/30	9/19	10/ 2	0	0	10/19	0	-	9/29	10/ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9/29
Warbling Vireo		9/14	0	9/25	9/15	0	-	0	9/12	9/13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black-&-white Warbler	10/ 6	10/ 8	9/24	9/14	10/ 3	-	10/13	10/27	10/18	10/12	10/16	10/16	9/27+s	10/11	9/27	10/ 4	-	10/ 4
Worm-eating Warbler	9/12	9/ 8	-	8/30	-	-	9/ 8	8/ 9c	-	9/ 9	9/ 8	0	0	9/20	0	0	0	-
Golden-winged Warbler	8/31	9/12	-	9/14	0	0	9/13	0	0	0	9/11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue-winged Warbler	9/13	9/15	0	9/ 7	-	-	9/14	0	9/20	9/15	9/20	0	-	9/ 7	0	0	0	0
Tennessee Warbler	10/ 8	10/ 5	10/ 1	10/ 5	10/ 3	10/ 5	10/11	10/26	10/10	10/13	10/21	0	9/27c	9/21	9/30	10/ 4	0	0
Nashville Warbler	10/ 5	10/12	10/28	10/ 2	10/ 3	0	10/22	0	9/23	10/16	10/23	10/12	9/29	10/16	0	0	0	10/ 4

Table 2. Fall Departure Dates, 1980 (cont.)

	Median																	
	10-yr	1980	Garr	Al/Wa	Fred	Carr	Balt	Ha/Ce	Howa	Mont	Pr.G	Anne	SoMd	Ke/QA	Caro	Talb	DSWt	Worc
No. Parula Warbler	10/ 4	10/ 5	-	10/16	10/ 3	10/ 5	10/ 8	-	10/23	10/ 3	10/ 7	-	9/20c	-	10/10	9/28	0	10/ 4
Yellow Warbler	9/16	9/16	-	9/17	-	-	9/19	-	9/12	9/19	9/15	9/ 9	9/ 1s	-	10/10	9/13	-	9/21
Magnolia Warbler	10/ 6	10/ 7	10/ 7	10/ 4	10/ 3	-	10/16	9/27	10/ 7	10/12	10/11	10/13	9/27(3)	10/11	10/ 9	10/ 4	0	10/ 4
Cape May Warbler	10/ 5	10/10	10/ 1	9/30	10/15	0	10/10	-	11/19	10/10	10/19	10/ 4	9/27c	10/19	10/ 2	10/15	0	9/21
Black-thr. Blue Warb.	10/ 8	10/18	10/ 7	10/ 5	-	-	11/ 1	10/27	10/25	10/18	10/14	0	0	10/11	9/26	11/16	0	10/12
Black-thr. Green Warb.	10/10	10/16	9/27	10/ 7	10/10	-	10/16	10/19	10/13	10/14	10/23	0	0	10/27	10/18	11/ 2	0	0
Blackburnian Warbler	9/28	9/27	-	9/24	9/ 9	-	10/ 5	-	9/12	11/11	10/10	0	9/27c	9/ 6	0	0	0	10/ 4
Chestnut-sided Warbler	9/29	9/21	10/ 1	-	9/21	9/20	9/21	-	-	9/25	9/30	0	0	9/12	9/30	9/ 7	0	0
Bay-breasted Warbler	9/30	10/ 5	10/11	10/ 5	10/ 3	-	10/ 7	10/ 5	-	10/ 7	10/13	0	0	9/24	0	10/ 4	0	10/ 4
Blackpoll Warbler	10/10	10/ 6	10/ 1	10/16	-	10/ 5	10/13	10/ 5	10/18	10/19	10/19	0	9/27c	10/11	10/ 6	10/ 2	0	10/ 1
Pine Warbler	-	10/ 6	0	10/ 5	0	0	10/15	0	9/25	9/24	10/19	0	10/ 6c	10/30	10/10	10/19	-	-
Prairie Warbler	9/20	9/18	-	10/11	-	-	9/14	-	10/15	9/10	9/ 8	0	9/28	0	0	9/21	0	9/21
Palm Warbler	10/19	10/24	-	10/24w	10/ 7	0	11/ 2	0	10/29	10/24	10/16	0	-	10/24	11/16	11/ 9	-	-
Ovenbird	10/ 6	10/ 7	10/ 7	10/17	9/21	-	10/13	9/20	10/ 2	10/16	10/16	-	9/27s	10/ 7	9/22	9/28	-	10/ 1
Northern Waterthrush	10/ 2	9/20	-	-	-	-	10/ 5	10/11	-	9/29	10/10	9/20	9/ 1s	9/ 7	0	9/13	0	9/21
Louisiana Waterthrush	-	8/13	-	-	8/10	7/26	8/16	-	7/ 9	8/22	-	-	-	8/16	-	-	-	-
Kentucky Warbler	9/ 4	8/31	-	8/31	8/30	8/ 4	9/ 7	-	9/11	9/ 1	8/10	-	0	8/17	0	0	0	-
Connecticut Warbler	9/29	9/29	9/17	9/24	-	0	10/ 5	10/10	0	10/11	9/29	0	9/28	0	0	0	0	9/21
Mourning Warbler	9/25	9/12	9/10	9/13	0	-	9/13	0	9/ 4	9/19	10/ 7	0	0	9/ 6	0	9/ 1	0	0
Common Yellowthroat	10/14	10/19	10/ 8	10/ 7	12/14	10/ 5	10/19	10/19	10/10	11/ 8	11/ 2	-	9/28+c	11/ 3	11/23	10/ 4	-	10/ 4
Yellow-breasted Chat	9/29	9/24	-	9/24	-	8/30	10/11	9/ 6	-	10/ 7	9/27	-	9/ 1s	10/13	-	-	-	9/21
Hooded Warbler	9/16	9/19	9/19	9/20	-	-	9/20	-	9/11	9/ 4	9/21	-	0	0	0	0	0	9/21
Wilson's Warbler	9/29	9/21	9/25	10/ 2	-	0	9/28	10/ 6	-	9/12	9/13	0	0	-	0	9/14	0	0
Canada Warbler	9/25	9/27	-	9/ 7	9/15	-	9/27	-	10/ 3	10/ 5	10/ 9	0	9/27	9/13	9/22	9/28	0	0
American Redstart	10/ 4	10/ 9	10/ 1	10/ 2	10/ 7	-	10/ 6	10/11	10/10	10/16	10/14	-	10/13	10/ 5	9/30	10/19	-	10/ 1
Bobolink	9/19	9/21	-	0	9/ 6	-	-	0	0	9/17	9/20	9/ 1	10/13	9/21	9/21	9/28	0	0
Northern Oriole	9/24	9/ 7	-	-	9/ 7	-	10/11	-	9/ 5	9/ 7	9/14	-	-	9/20	9/ 6	9/20	-	9/ 8
Scarlet Tanager	10/ 6	10/ 8	-	10/ 3	10/ 8	-	10/ 9	-	10/ 5	10/10	10/ 9	-	10/ 4	10/12	9/17	9/28	-	10/12
Summer Tanager	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9/19	0	9/ 1s	0	10/20	-	-	-
Rose-br. Grosbeak	10/ 6	10/ 1	9/24	10/ 2	9/29	-	10/16	-	10/10	10/13	10/ 6	-	9/28c	9/19	9/30	11/20	0	9/21
Blue Grosbeak	9/22	9/13	0	9/28	-	8/23	10/ 4	-	9/ 7	-	-	-	-	8/17	9/13	10/19	-	-
Indigo Bunting	10/ 5	10/ 7	-	10/ 4	10/ 5	-	10/19	10/ 2	9/29	10/17	10/10	9/15	9/27+c	10/ 9	10/ 9	11/16	-	-
Savannah Sparrow	-	10/29	-	10/16	11/ 2	10/ 5	10/19	-	0	10/26	11/ 1	0	0	0	0	11/29	0	12/ 7
Vesper Sparrow	-	10/22	10/22	10/11	11/ 2	0	-	0	0	0	10/17	10/18	0	0	11/ 2	11/ 9	0	0
Chipping Sparrow	10/25	11/ 7	11/17	10/26	10/26	-	11/21	-	10/28	10/24	11/16	-	11/ 4	11/13	-	11/ 7	-	12/ 7
Lincoln's Sparrow	10/11	10/19	9/25	10/ 2	0	10/ 5	10/19	10/23	0	11/11	10/19	0	0	10/11	0	10/19	0	0

Harford - Barbara Bilsborough, Vince McGrath, Joe Schreiber.
Howard - Marty Chestem, John & Eileen Clegg, Chuck Dupree, Jane Farrell,
David Holmes, Pat Jackson, Kris Krishnamoorthy, Mike & Grazina McClure,
Marjorie Mountjoy, Rosamund Munro, Jay Sheppard, Jo Solem,
Eva Sunell, Mark Wallace, Leroy & Cathy Williamson.
Montgomery - Larry Bonham, Margaret Donald, Paul, John & Michael O'Brien,
Robert Warfield, John Weske, Erika Wilson, Paul Woodward, Audubon
Naturalist Society.
Prince Georges - Danny Bystrak, Ric Conn, Floyd & Bill Hayes, Chan &
Eleanor Robbins.
Anne Arundel - Wayne Klockner, Hal Wierenga.
Charles - Paul Nistico.
Calvert - Walter Kraus.
St. Marys - Jim Clark, Ernie Willoughby.
Kent - Jim Gruber, Dottie Mendinghall, Floyd Parks.
Caroline - Ethel Engle, Jerry & Roberta Fletcher, Inez Glime, Marvin
Hewitt, Alicia Knotts, Mariana Nuttle, Steve Westre.
Talbot - Terry Allen, Lester Coble, Jeff Effinger, Curtis Engle, Alice
Jones, Dick Kleen, Jan Reese, Kathy & Robert Trever, Erica Woodman.
Dorchester - Harry Armistead.
Wicomico - Charles Vaughn.
Worcester - Samuel Dyke, Mark Hoffman, Eddie Slaughter.

Each person is listed for only one county but several were prolific in their visits to other counties and contributed greatly to the notes from locations with little coverage.

Notes on the migration tables: A zero indicates that the species was not found in the county during the season. A dash indicates the species was found, but not at a date recognizable as an arrival or departure. Several counties were combined because of the lack of coverage. In order to identify the data for each county these notations were used following the dates: Allegany/Washington - a "w" for Washington, all other dates are Allegany; Harford/Cecil - a "c" for Cecil, all other dates are Harford; Southern Maryland - a "c" for Charles, an "s" for St. Marys, a "+" for Calvert and another county, (3) for all three counties, all others Calvert alone; Kent/Queen Annes - a "q" for Queen Annes, all others Kent; Somerset/Wicomico - a "w" for Wicomico, others Somerset. In the departures there are no dates from Somerset, and Wicomico is similarly combined with Dorchester.

Finally we come to the season itself. It was marked by a continuation of the summer drought, with some relief in October. Temperatures continued mild, resulting in some extraordinary November records, especially among the warblers.

Loons, Grebes, Pelagics. On Aug. 24 Armistead observed a breeding plumage Common Loon flying north in strong flight near Bellevue, Talbot Co., for which I can offer no explanation. The earliest migrant Common Loon was at Sandy Point, Anne Arundel Co., Sept. 16 (Wierenga). In a season when loons seemed particularly scarce Armistead observed the highest concentration of Common Loons with 477 in the mouth of the Chop-

tank River as seen from Lucy Pt. on Nov. 9. The first Red-throated Loons were noted in Chesapeake Bay with singles in St. Marys County, Nov. 8 (Willoughby) and Talbot County, Nov. 9 (Reese). These were followed by singles at Sandy Pt., Nov. 20 (Wierenga) and Deep Creek Lake, Garrett Co., Nov. 23 (Pope), the only inland record. On the latter date Bonham found the first Red-throat at Ocean City, Always rare in fall a Red-necked Grebe in Kent County waters, Oct. 31 (Gruber), was also exceptionally early. On a pelagic trip out of Ocean City on Aug. 24 the party counted 102 Cory's Shearwaters, 22 Greater Shearwaters, an Audubon's Shearwater, and a record early Northern Gannet (Hoffman, et al.) Two Brown Pelicans were flying south over Assateague, Aug. 16 (Hayes'), our first for that month. Most records are from September and October.

Cormorants. An increase in sightings of Great Cormorants was noticeable this year. It began with a record-breaker flying into the mouth of the Patapsco River past Ft. Smallwood, Sept. 22 (Wierenga). Exactly one week later Blom found an immature, perhaps the same bird, in Baltimore harbor near Thoms Cove. At traditional locations an immature was on the south jetty at Ocean City, Oct. 12 (Ringler, MOS Listers' Trip) and an adult was at St. George Island, Oct. 16 (Blom, Ringler, John Trochet). Blom added another immature at Cove Pt. on Nov. 12. The wanderings of Double-crested Cormorants are always interesting to relate. A wedge of 20 was flying down the Susquehanna River at Conowingo, Harford Co., Sept. 12 (Ringler, Blom). Hewitt observed single birds' at Denton, Sept. 19 and Oct. 2. Engle saw 30 at Tanyard on Sept. 20 and Wilson found 7 at Pope's Creek on the Potomac on Sept. 21. Single birds were far inland in Allegany County, Oct. 1 (Twigg), and at Triadelphia Reservoir, Oct. 11 (M. Wallace). A group of 8 was off Chalk Pt. on the Patuxent River, Prince Georges/Calvert Cos., Nov. 4 (Ringler, Blom).

Hérons. At Lilypons, where herons can abound following post-breeding dispersal from coastal nesting sites, David Wallace found the following peak concentrations of each species: 21 Great Blue Herons, Oct. 29, suggesting a late influx of northern birds; 18 Green Herons, Aug. 3, probably all local birds; 9 Little Blue Herons, Aug. 1; 40 Great Egrets, Aug. 31; and 12 Snowy Egrets, Aug. 7. Wallace also found a very late Green Heron there on Nov. 23. There were 800 Cattle Egrets at Libertytown, Worcester Co., Aug. 28 (Dyke). The highest total outside Worcester was 45 near Bellevue, Talbot Co., Sept. 14 (Armistead). The latest were 5 at Millington, Nov. 6 (Parks), and one at Denton, Nov. 13 (Westre). Other high counts of Great Egrets were 60+ in the Baltimore area, Sept. 12 (Ringler, Blom), and 15 at Hughes Hollow, Sept. 29 (Woodward). A late Great Egret was at a pond on Crooms Station Rd., Prince Georges Co., Nov. 29 (Blom, Reeder). A Louisiana Heron that summered in Baltimore remained through Aug. 31 (Ringler, et al.). A late Louisiana for the western shore was at Patuxent NAS, St. Marys Co., Sept. 14 (Clark). Approximately 100 Black-crowned Night Herons were still in two roosts in Baltimore, Oct. 17 (Blom, Ringler). Others of note were 4 at Hughes Hollow, Aug. 18 (Woodward), and one in Howard Co., Oct. 12 (Sunell). An immature Yellow-crowned Night Heron was found standing on the roof of a garage near Half-way, Washington Co., Aug. 16 (Keedy). Another was at Pt. Lookout, Sept. 1 (Blom, et al.), and one at Pennyfield, near Seneca, Sept. 23 (Mike

Bowen). The latest was at Woodlawn, Baltimore Co., Oct. 17 (Ringler). Early American Bitterns were reported on Sept. 18 in Baltimore (Blom) and on Sept. 28 in Prince Georges County (Nistico).

Ibises, Flamingo. The last Glossy Ibis at Lilypons was seen on Aug. 7 (D. Wallace). Hoffman counted 140 Glossies on Assateague, Aug. 13, and 5 were at Scientist Cliffs, Aug. 14 (Roger Anderson). Another impressive summer flight of White Ibis, the first since 1977, remained into the fall. At Lilypons 3 were still present on Aug. 3 and one stayed through Aug. 27 (D. Wallace). At Hughes Hollow above Seneca, 3 were seen on Aug. 2 (Bonham) and one remained on Aug. 11 (James Gibson). Wierenga reports that Friel Sanders found one at Broadwater Pt., Anne Arundel Co., in late August. One was seen periodically in Columbia as noted by Ludwig on Aug. 13 and Solem on Sept. 6. Bob Augustine saw 2 fly past Sandy Pt., Sept. 25. Finally, one was at the West Ocean City pond, Oct. 5 (Hayes) and Oct. 11 (Warfield), the latest ever in the state. All were immatures. An American Flamingo of unknown origin was photographed at Broadwater Pt., Oct. 7 (Sanders); see page 14.

Swans, Geese. The severe drought at Chincoteague Refuge may have forced a few Mute Swans northward into Maryland during the summer. Hoffman saw 3 flying north up Sinepuxent Bay from Assateague, Aug. 13. Warfield noted 4 at the West Ocean City pond, Aug. 25 - Sept. 5, and one that landed on the ocean at 13th St. before flying south over the ocean a few minutes later. The only October arrival of Whistling Swans was at Eastern Neck on the 24th (Gruber). The major flight of Whistlers came in mid-November. Unusual sightings of Brant were one at Denton on Oct. 10 (Nuttie) and 2 on the Potomac near Bellehaven, Oct. 22 (David Moulton); the first seen at Ocean City was Nov. 22 (Bonham). Once again the Greater White-fronted Goose that is mated with a Canada Goose returned to Blackwater Refuge. Bonham made the first sighting on Nov. 1. Blom noted 3 young with the pair on Nov. 9 and Ludwig saw the parent Nov. 28, the last report for this year. One could speculate on whether the White-front observed by Reese, Coble and Jones in a field near Trappe with several thousand Canada Geese on Nov. 2 might be the same bird. This location is a scant 15 miles from Blackwater headquarters. Snow Geese seem to be arriving in the State earlier every year. This time the record was broken by four days when Gruber found a "Blue" and 4 white Snows in Kent County on Sept. 15. A Snow Goose was at the National Colonial Farm on the Potomac, Prince Georges Co., Oct. 24 (Debbie Pence), and a Blue Goose was there on Nov. 2 (Nistico). A Blue Goose was flying south over Lilypons, Oct. 26 (D. Wallace, Wilson). Three Blues were near Bellevue, Nov. 9 (Armistead), and 5 were at Denton, Nov. 22 (Westre). Parks estimated 5,000 Snow Geese in a cornfield in northern Queen Annes Co., Nov. 18. A thousand Snows were at Ridgely, Nov. 22 (Hewitt).

Ducks. Effinger found both Gadwall and Common Pintail in Talbot Co., Aug. 26, both extremely early. Early Green-winged Teal were at Eastern Neck on Aug. 5 (Reese), Hughes Hollow on Aug. 19 (Woodward), and Lilypons on Aug. 20 (D. Wallace). High counts of Green-wings were 150 at Easton, Nov. 2 (Reese), and 700 at Blackwater, Nov. 8 (Armistead). More Blue-winged Teal were reported in early August. Three were at Piney Run Reservoir, Carroll Co., Aug. 2 (Ringler, et al.), others at Hughes Hollow,

Aug. 5 (Woodward), and West Ocean City, Aug. 8 (Warfield). Forty Blue-wings were at Pt. Lookout, Sept. 1 (Ringler, Blom, Reeder). Early American Wigeon were in Howard Co. (Wallace) and 2 at Beltsville, Sept. 11 (Ringler). Paul DuMont estimated 7,000 wigeon at Deal Island WMA, Oct. 4. A high count of Northern Shovelers was 28 at Easton, Nov. 2 (Reese). The Ruddy Shelduck on the National Geographic pond in Gaithersburg was probably an escape. Among the early divers this fall were 2 Ring-necked Ducks at Berlin, Oct. 12, 5 Lesser Scaup at Tilghman Island, Sept. 28, 2 Oldsquaws there, Oct. 11 (Kleen), 18 White-winged Scoters in Talbot Co., Sept. 28 (Reese), 3 Ruddy Ducks at Back River, Baltimore Co., Sept. 12 (Ringler, Blom), and a Red-breasted Merganser off Assateague, Sept. 21 (DuMont). Unusual inland were 5 Oldsquaws at Piney Run, Nov. 16 (Ringler). Bonham found 2 King Eiders at Ocean City, Nov. 22. Scoters traditionally pass through Talbot Co. on their way south and Reese finds one day to count them. On Oct. 19 he estimated 2,000+ White-winged Scoters, 500 Surf Scoters, and 100 Black Scoters there. Two Surf Scoters off Chalk Pt. on the Patuxent, Nov. 4 (Ringler, Blom), were a first for Prince Georges Co. At Piney Run, 63 Hooded Mergansers on Nov. 16 (Ringler) was a very high count.

Diurnal Raptors. Take note of the four compilations of hawk watches in Table 3. Table 3A is a compilation from various observers by Truman Doyle. All data in Table 3B are from Hal Wierenga. Counts on Sept. 20 and 28 were made near the north end of Triadelphia Reservoir, approximately 10 miles northeast of Rockville. The other totals came from the Montgomery County Landfill, one mile northeast of Rockville. Table 3C was compiled by Hal Wierenga, who made most of the observations; Rick Blom observed on Oct. 12 and 13 and 6 other days. All observations in Table 3D were by Hal Wierenga. I urge anyone interested in hawkwatching to visit one of these locations or another of their choice and contribute their observations to the compilations. The combined totals of the four tables are: 276 Turkey Vultures, 10 Black Vultures, 14 Northern Goshawks, 3,687 Sharp-shinned Hawks, 94 Cooper's Hawks, 1,713 Red-tailed Hawks, 93 Red-shouldered Hawks, 4,751 Broad-winged Hawks, 4 Rough-legged Hawks, 7 Golden Eagles, 13 Bald Eagles, 630 Northern Harriers, 204 Ospreys, 8 Peregrine Falcons, 30 Merlins, 826 American Kestrels, plus 222 unidentified birds for a grand total of 12,582 migrants. There was probably no duplication of birds in any of these observations.

These were not the only raptor observations, nor the only migrants reported. On Sept. 28 Armistead counted 15 Turkey Vultures, 21 Sharp-shinned, 1 Cooper's, 1 Red-tailed, 55 Broad-winged Hawks, 2 harriers, 1 Osprey and 7 kestrels migrating near Bellevue. Reese added the following migrant observations from Talbot Co.: Turkey Vultures - 14 on Oct. 11, 60 on Oct. 20, 50 on Nov. 2, and 18 on Nov. 19; Black Vultures - 8 on Oct. 11, 8 on Nov. 5, and 4 on Nov. 9; Sharp-shins - 12 on Sept. 21, 33 on Oct. 11, and 3 on Nov. 2; Cooper's - 2 on Oct. 26, 3 on Oct. 31, and 1 on Nov. 30; Red-tails - 3 on Nov. 5 and 150+ on Nov. 16; Red-shoulders - 16 on Oct. 19, and 25 on Nov. 16; Broad-wings - 1 each on Aug. 25 and Sept. 7; harriers - 1 each on Sept. 28 and Nov. 9 with 5 on Oct. 23; Ospreys - 3 on Oct. 11, 2 on Oct. 26, and 1 on Nov. 2; and kestrels - 12 on Sept. 7, 5 on Oct. 11, 15 on Oct. 20, 10 on Nov. 2, and 3 on Nov. 16.

At Eastern Neck on Nov. 9 Gruber counted the following: 25 Red-tails, 10 Red-shoulders, 1 Rough-leg, 1 immature Golden Eagle, plus an unspecified total of numerous Sharp-shins and harriers. At Blackwater on Oct. 13 the MOS Listers' Trip counted 50+ Sharp-shins, a Cooper's, and a Broad-wing, all flying north. DuMont counted 85 Sharp-shins passing Assateague on Oct. 4. Armistead added 13 late Sharpies at Bellevue, Nov. 7. Effinger sighted a single kettle of Broad-wings from Benoni Pt., Talbot Co. on Sept. 19 that contained 2,000 birds! Caroline County is not known for its hawk migrations, but Nuttle watched 30 pass over Denton on Oct. 9. Some of the birds migrating along bay-side locations on the Eastern Shore may have been seen at a later date at Sandy Pt. where most observations are of birds crossing the bay from the east, this may help explain the significant northbound flight at Blackwater Refuge.

Table 3. Summary of Hawk Watches in Maryland - Fall 1980

<u>Species</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>First</u>	<u>Last</u>	<u>Highest Counts</u>
----------------	--------------	--------------	-------------	-----------------------

Table 3A. Monument Knob, Washington Monument State Park.

Turkey Vulture	5			
Black Vulture	2			
Northern Goshawk	14	10/ 2	11/ 5	5 on Oct. 12
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1,224	8/29	11/ 6	246, Oct. 11; 73, Oct. 12
Cooper's Hawk	59	9/10	11/10	13 on Oct. 11 & 12
Red-tailed Hawk	601	8/26	11/25	131, Nov. 5; 54, Nov. 8
Red-shouldered Hawk	36	9/11	11/ 8	4, Oct. 24; 3, Oct. 23 & 26
Broad-winged Hawk	2,984	8/26	10/21	498, Sept. 22; 324, Sept. 11; 321, Sept. 13; 246, Sept. 12
Rough-legged Hawk	1	10/23		
Golden Eagle	6	10/ 2	11/10	
Bald Eagle	4	9/19	10/17	
Northern Harrier	62	9/11	11/16	5 on Nov. 8
Osprey	67	9/10	11/ 3	10, Sept. 13; 7, Sept. 18
Merlin	9	9/26	11/ 5	3 on Sept. 26
American Kestrel	41	9/10	10/19	10 on Sept. 26
Unidentified	158			
Total	5,273	8/26	11/25	

Table 3B. Northeast Montgomery County.

Turkey Vulture	64	9/28	11/ 9	35, Oct. 23; 11, Nov. 9
Sharp-shinned Hawk	29	9/ 9	11/16	9, Oct. 23; 6, Sept. 20
Red-tailed Hawk	134			57, Nov. 9; 23, Nov. 16 22 on Oct. 23
Red-shouldered Hawk	1	10/23		
Broad-winged Hawk	307	9/ 9	9/28	273, Sept. 20; 29, Sept. 28
Bald Eagle	1	10/23		
Northern Harrier	13	9/ 9	11/16	3 on Sept. 20
Osprey	17	9/ 9	9/28	9, Sept. 20; 7, Sept. 9
American Kestrel	23	9/ 9	10/23	8, Sept. 20; 5, Sept. 28
Total	589	9/ 9	11/16	

<u>Species</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>First</u>	<u>Last</u>	<u>Highest Counts</u>
----------------	--------------	--------------	-------------	-----------------------

Table 3C. Ft. Smallwood Park, Anne Arundel County

Turkey Vulture	116	9/ 7	11/16	19, Oct. 14 & 20; 16, Oct. 12
Black Vulture	8	9/15	10/31	4, Oct. 31; 2, Sept. 24
Sharp-shinned Hawk	2,394	9/11	11/20	540, Oct. 13; 407, Oct. 12; 316, Oct. 20; 229, Oct. 1;
Cooper's Hawk	28	9/24	11/ 5	5 on Oct. 20
Red-tailed Hawk	122	9/23	11/16	19, Oct. 27; 14, Oct. 29 & Nov. 5
Red-shouldered Hawk	10	9/22	11/11	2 on Oct. 27
Broad-winged Hawk	1,252	9/10	9/27	1,237 on Sept. 24
Rough-legged Hawk	2	10/27	11/ 1	
Golden Eagle	1	10/ 6		
Bald Eagle	4	10/12	10/31	1 also on Oct. 26 and 29
Northern Harrier	528	9/ 7	11/11	106, Oct. 13; 71, Oct. 12; 51, Nov. 1; 36, Nov. 5
Osprey	116	9/ 3	10/20	14, Sept. 26 & Oct. 13; 12, Sept. 23
Peregrine Falcon	5	9/15	10/15	3, Sept. 15; 1, Sept. 24;
Merlin	20	9/23	10/20	7, Sept. 26
American Kestrel	753	9/ 3	11/ 5	171, Oct. 12; 162, Oct. 13; 81, Sept. 26; 51, Oct. 20
Unidentified	64			40 on Oct. 13
Total	5,423	9/ 3	11/20	

Table 3D. Sandy Pt. State Park

Turkey Vulture	91	9/ 6	12/ 1	32, Oct. 17; 17, Nov. 13
Sharp-shinned Hawk	40	9/21	11/21	9, Oct. 21; 6, Sept. 30
Cooper's Hawk	7	9/ 6	11/13	2 on Oct. 31 & Nov. 13
Red-tailed Hawk	856	9/21	12/ 1	512, Nov. 13; 202, Nov. 20
Red-shouldered Hawk	46	10/31	12/ 1	16, Nov. 13; 12, Nov. 20
Broad-winged Hawk	208	9/ 6	9/21	206 on Sept. 21
Rough-legged Hawk	1	11/20		
Bald Eagle	4	10/31	12/ 1	2, Dec. 1; 1 also, Nov. 6
Northern Harrier	27	9/21	12/ 1	8, Sept. 25; 3, Nov. 7 & 13
Osprey	4	9/25		4 on Sept. 25
Peregrine Falcon	3	9/25	11/18	1 also on Oct. 31
Merlin	1	10/31		
American Kestrel	9	9/ 6	11/13	3 on Sept. 25, 2 on Sept. 30
Total	1,297	9/ 6	12/ 1	

Bonham counted 394 vultures at Georgetown Reservoir, Nov. 9. An early Northern Goshawk was seen at Rockville, Oct. 5 (O'Briens), and others were at Back River, Oct. 26 (Stasz), and Dan's Rock, Nov. 2 (Paulus). An unseasonal Sharp-shinned Hawk was seen in Prince Georges County, Aug. 1, by Dave Abbott. Reese counted 12 Sharpies over Clinton, also PG Co., on Sept. 24, and several were flying north at Pt. Lookout, Sept. 27 (Blom, Reeder, Ringler). Weske captured a Sharp-shin at Sandy Spring, Montgomery Co. on Oct. 28 that had been banded 22 days earlier at Cape May Pt., N.J. Unusu-

ally early Cooper's Hawks were noted at Sandy Pt., Aug. 16 (Klockner), and at Columbia, Aug. 23 (Robert Bradford). Reid counted 42 Red-tailed Hawks over Ruxton, Baltimore Co. on Nov. 13. Wierenga's Red-tail counts from Sandy Pt. on Nov. 13 and 20 were done in 3.5 and 3 hours respectively (see Table 3D), or daily rates of 146 and 67 birds per hour. On Sept. 18 the author noticed hawks over Catonsville and got out of the car to estimate 1,000 Broad-wings heading rapidly southwest in 10 minutes of watching. Since I did not see the beginning of the flight I have no idea of the real size of the flock. Paulus counted 218 Broad-wings at Banner's Overlook, Allegany Co. on Sept. 19, and Wierenga's big Ft. Smallwood flight took place in one hour on Sept. 24. Single Rough-legged Hawks were seen at Back River on Nov. 10 (Stasz, Ed Boyd) and at the northern Calvert County marshes from Oct. 12 on (Kraus).

Single Golden Eagles were seen on Nov. 8 over Rose Haven (Kraus) and on Nov. 30 over Assateague (Dyke). Additional Bald Eagle sightings were an immature in southwestern Cecil County, Aug. 9, an immature over Baltimore harbor, Sept. 12 (both Blom, Ringler), an immature at the Green Ridge power line, Sept. 18 (Paulus), an adult at Allen's Fresh, Sept. 27 (Blom, Ringler, Reeder), one in Talbot County, Oct. 15 (Allen), an adult and immature at Pt. Lookout, Oct. 16 (Blom, Ringler, John Trochet), an immature at Monkton, Oct. 24 (Reid), an adult seen robbing an Osprey at Loch Raven, Oct. 25 (Joy Wheeler), one in Talbot County, Nov. 12 (Reese), and single birds in southern Anne Arundel County, Nov. 20, and northern Calvert County, Nov. 30 (both by Kraus). An early migrant Northern Harrier was at Jug Bay, Sept. 1 (Blom, Reeder, Ringler). Additional Peregrine sightings came from Columbia, Aug. 12 (Robert Tyree), Scientist Cliffs, Aug. 14 (Roger Anderson), Patuxent NAS, Sept. 18 (Clark), Pennyfield, Sept. 27 (Adolph Hendrickson), Talbot County, Oct. 5 (Jones), and one at Chesapeake Beach, Oct. 11 to Nov. 11 (Kraus). With the increase in Peregrine releases in the area this number of sightings may not be surprising. Willoughby noted a Merlin at St. George Island, Oct. 18, and Kraus saw one in northern Calvert County, Oct. 11 to Nov. 27.

Gallinaceous Birds, Rails. Pope reports that the Dept. of Natural Resources feels that Ruffed Grouse are doing very well and that it may even be a high year for them. Similarly, DNR feels optimistic about the Wild Turkey population in Western Maryland; they are doing well and are able to get enough food. A King Rail was at Hughes Hollow, Sept. 24 (Woodward). A Virginia Rail was in Talbot County, Oct. 22 and Nov. 2 (Reese, et al.). The only SORAs reported were singles at Lilypons, Aug. 24-31 (D. Wallace), northern Calvert County, Sept. 27 (Kraus), and found dead at Patuxent River Park, Oct. 17 (Nistico). A Yellow Rail was shot at Jug Bay, Oct. 4 (Mat Perry); see page 16 for details. The last Common Gallinule was at Sparrows Pt., Oct. 4 (Ringler). On Sept. 12, early American Coots were in Howard County (Chestem) and Baltimore harbor (Ringler, Blom). High counts of coots were 250 at Loch Raven on Nov. 8 (Blom, Ringler) and 390 near Turkey Neck on Deep Creek Lake on Nov. 23 (Pope).

Shorebirds. Five American Avocets were seen on Assateague, Aug. 16 (Hayes'). Another was at Deal Island WMA, Nov. 1 (Vaughn), a rather late date. Concentrations of Killdeer were reported only from the central Eastern Shore. Allen counted 145 in Talbot County, Oct. 20. There were 250 near Trappe, Nov. 2 (Reese, et al.), 225 at Denton, Nov. 8 (Westre), 200 at Federalsburg, Nov. 9 (Glime), and 125 at Tanyard, Nov. 22 (Engle). Continuing a string of rare bayside records was a Piping Plover at Sandy Pt. on Sept. 10 (Wierenga). Lesser Golden Plovers made a good showing at Summit Hall Turf Farm over a period of 2 1/2 months with a peak of 22 on Oct. 18 (Tony White). In Baltimore another flock of golden plovers spent about two months at the Masonville impoundment during the day and on the lawn at Ft. McHenry during the night. The peak count at Masonville was 42 on Oct. 4 (Ringler, et al.) and the last bird was seen at the fort on the very late date of Nov. 18 (Bielenberg). Other golden plovers were seen as follows: at Sandy Pt., 3 on Sept. 10; at Ft. Smallwood, one on Sept. 27, another on Oct. 3 flying in formation with a flock of 14 Canada Geese, and another on Oct. 20 (all Wierenga); and at Rose Haven one on Sept. 29 (Kraus). Interesting sightings of Black-bellied Plovers were 12 at Sandy Pt., Sept. 10 (Wierenga), 3 at Laurel, Sept. 22 (Blom), 1 at Triadelphia, Oct. 11 (M. Wallace), 1 at Ft. Smallwood, Oct. 19 (Wierenga) and 10 in Talbot County, Nov. 2 (Reese).

One Marbled Godwit was on the flats at Ocean City, Oct. 4 (Hayes), and several were present by the end of the period. An Upland Sandpiper was at Sandy Pt., Aug. 12 (Wierenga), another was on Assateague, Aug. 13 (Hoffman), and a late one was at Ft. McHenry, Sept. 22 (Bielenberg). Late Greater Yellowlegs were at Lilypons, Nov. 23 (D. Wallace), and at Tanyard, Nov. 27 (Engle). A very late Solitary Sandpiper was in northern Calvert County, Oct. 31 (Kraus). A Spotted Sandpiper was at Ft. Smallwood on Nov. 1 (Wierenga) and one was at Curtis Bay on Nov. 8 (Blom, et al.). A Ruddy Turnstone was in Talbot County, Aug. 13 (Reese). Roger Eastman reported 3 Northern Phalaropes at Blackwater on Aug. 23, and 8 were seen off Ocean City on the Aug. 24 pelagic trip (Hoffman, et al.). Other phalarope observations have been written up in detail for separate publication. Weske banded an American Woodcock at Sandy Spring on Nov. 4. There were 25 Common Snipe at N. Loch Raven, Nov. 11-13 (H. Kaestner). Short-billed Dowitchers are uncommon anywhere on the western shore. This year they appeared at Pt. Lookout, 2 on Sept. 1 (Blom, Reeder, Ringler), 1 on a sandbar in the Woodlawn Cemetery pond, Baltimore Co., Sept. 5 (Ringler), 1 at N. Liberty Reservoir, Sept. 12 for the first Carroll Co. record (Blom, Ringler), 1 at N. Loch Raven the same day (Noell), and 1 in Allegany County, Oct. 9 (Twigg). The only Long-billed Dowitcher reports were of single birds on Assateague, Aug. 16 (Hayes'), Blackwater, Aug. 22 (Bonham), Lake Montebello, Baltimore City, Oct. 4 (H. Kaestner, et al.), and in Howard County, Oct. 24 (M. Wallace). Notable Red Knots were 1 in Baltimore, Aug. 31 (H. Kaestner, et al.), 1 at Pt. Lookout, Sept. 1 (Blom, Reeder, Ringler), and 8 at Ocean City, Oct. 1 (Slaughter).

Hoffman estimated 1,500 Sanderlings on Assateague, Aug. 13. There were 8 at Pt. Lookout, Sept. 1 (Blom, Reeder, Ringler), and others at Patuxent NAS, Sept. 14 (Clark), Ft. Smallwood, Sept. 29 (Blom), and 35 at Scientist Cliffs, Sept. 23 (Roger Eastman). Reese found 2 Semipalmated

Sandpipers in Talbot County, Nov. 2, for the latest this year. A Western Sandpiper at Summit Hall on Nov. 15 (Warfield) was unusually late there. A Baird's Sandpiper was in Baltimore, Aug. 31 (Ringler, Stasz). Late Pectoral Sandpipers were 2 at N. Loch Raven, Nov. 11 (H. Kaestner), and at Hughes Hollow, Nov. 16 (Bonham). Ludwig reported the first Purple Sandpiper at Ocean City on Nov. 8. A Dunlin was at Pt. Lookout, Sept. 27 (Blom, Reeder, Ringler), 2 at Lilypons, Oct. 26 (Wilson), 50+ at Eastern Neck, Nov. 3 (Parks), 3 at Piney Run, Nov. 23 (Ringler), and 10-12 at Jug Bay, Nov. 29 (Blom, Reeder). There were 3 Stilt Sandpipers on Assateague, Aug. 16 (Hayes'), 2 at Blackwater, Aug. 23 (Roger Eastman), small numbers in a spoil area on the west bank of the Choptank River opposite Cambridge, Aug. 27 through Sept. 10 (Effinger), one at Hughes Hollow, Sept. 18 (Woodward), one at Lake Montebello, Oct. 4 (H. Kaestner, et al.), and a very late one at Blackwater, Nov. 22 (Bonham). Buff-breasted Sandpipers appeared again at Summit Hall from Aug. 30 through Sept. 13, with a peak of 7 on Sept. 1 (O'Briens). Single birds were in Baltimore, Aug. 31 (H. Kaestner) and Sept. 21 (Stasz, et al.).

Jaeger, Gulls. An immature Pomarine Jaeger flew past Ft. Smallwood into the mouth of the Patapsco River on Sept. 29 and was found later in the outer part of Baltimore harbor (Wierenga, Blom). An early Glaucous Gull was at the Rockville landfill, Nov. 12 (O'Brien), and a record-early Iceland Gull was there, Nov. 19 (Wierenga). A Laughing Gull was at Ft. Washington on the Potomac on Nov. 29 (Blom). For the fourth consecutive fall a Franklin's Gull appeared in Baltimore; this year it was an adult at Lake Montebello, Oct. 4 (Blom, et al.). A Bonaparte's Gull was at Seneca on Nov. 15 (Warfield).

The gull making the most news this fall was the Lesser Black-backed Gull. Never have so many shown up in Maryland. The parade began with two record-early birds in Curtis Bay on Sept. 18 (Blom). On Sept. 22 the Ft. McHenry bird returned to its familiar post for the third consecutive year. It was joined by a second bird on Nov. 25 (Bielenberg). On Oct. 4 one appeared at Chesapeake Beach (Kraus). On Oct. 26 another made its first appearance in the District of Columbia at Potomac River Park (David Czaplak). It was seen frequently thereafter at several locations along the river. One was at Eastern Neck, Nov. 3 (Claudia Wilds, Parks). Another bird back for its third year was at Ocean City where Ludwig found it Nov. 8, once again near Ocean Downs Raceway. Dick Kleen found one at Easton, Nov. 18. An adult at the Rockville landfill, Nov. 25, was joined by a sub-adult on Nov. 29 (Wierenga). It is quite possible that 11 different birds were involved in these sightings.

Terns, Skimmers. The only Gull-billed Terns reported were 2 on Assateague, Aug. 13 (Hoffman), and 2 at West Ocean City, Aug. 16 (Hayes'). Reese estimated 1,000+ Forster's Terns at Tilghman Island, Oct. 11, a record fall count, and 2 at Jug Bay on Nov. 29 (Blom) were late that far upriver. Fewer Common Terns were reported, with 125 at Pt. Lookout, Sept. 1 (Ringler, Blom, Reeder), and 100 in Talbot County, Oct. 19 and Nov. 2 (Reese) being the most. One of the highlights of the Aug. 24 pelagic trip off Ocean City was a Bridled Tern (Hoffman, et al.). A Royal Tern at Jug Bay, Aug. 21 (Blom), was unusual upriver, as was one in Baltimore

on Oct. 19 (Reid). Reese counted 35 Royals in Talbot County, Oct. 6. Hoffman found at least 3 **Sandwich Terns** on Assateague, Aug. 13, 2 adults and an immature, probably from a breeding colony in Virginia. Three **Caspian Terns** flying over Beltsville, Aug. 31 (F. Hayes), were unusual. **Black Terns** are always scarce, but the following were noted this fall: 6 in St. Michaels harbor, Aug. 2 (Reese), and singles off Assateague, Aug. 13, and on the pelagic trip the next day (Hoffman), at Rocky Gap Lake, Sept. 22 (Paulus), and at Sandy Pt., Sept. 25 (Wierenga). Also at Sandy Pt. were 3 immature **Black Skimmers** from Aug. 2 to 11. **Black Skimmers** (185) were at Ocean City on Oct. 12 (Ringler, et al.) and 3 late birds were there on Nov. 22 (Bonham).

Parakeet, Doves, Cuckoos. Reese observed a **Monk Parakeet** flying around the southern tip of Tilghman Island with migrant landbirds on both Sept. 14 and 21. Reese and Allen estimated 600+ **Rock Doves** on northern Kent Island where none had been seen the previous 10 days. From where had they migrated? Engle found a **Mourning Dove** nest with 2 young at Tan-yard, Sept. 14. A **Ringed Turtle Dove** was reported in Silver Spring on Aug. 5 (Betty Collins). Armistead banded a **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** in a nest in a red cedar near Bellevue, Aug. 24. Late Yellow-bills were found near Deep Creek Lake feeding in bushes at the base of an old quarry, Oct. 31 (Pope), and near Hughes Hollow, Nov. 14 (Woodward). Late Black-billed Cuckoos were all banded birds: one at Adventure Sanctuary, Oct. 11 (Donald), one at Piney Mtn. near Eckhart, Allegany Co., Oct. 12 (Willetts), and one at Romney Creek, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Oct. 13 (Bilsborough).

Owls. Fran Pope was surprised to find a **Great Horned Owl** sitting on rocks in the middle of the Youghiogheny River, Aug. 23. The only **Long-eared Owl** was reported near St. Michaels, Nov. 25 (Effinger). A **Saw-whet Owl** was banded on Oct. 28 at Pleasant Valley, Garrett Co., Oct. 28 (Malec) and 2 were banded at Sandy Spring, Oct. 31 (Weske). Another **Saw-whet** appeared in downtown Baltimore where it sat all day in a tree outside Peggy Bohanan's second floor kitchen window, Nov. 15.



Photo of Peggy's Saw-whet by R. F. Ringler

Caprimulgids, Swifts, Hummingbirds, Woodpeckers. Reese found the last Chuck-will's-widow in Talbot County, Aug. 15, and the latest Whip-poor-wills were at Federalsburg, Sept. 13 (Glime), and in Howard County, Sept. 19 (Munro). Common Nighthawk totals of 100+ at Rockville, Sept. 3 (Wilson), 150 at Rockdale, Baltimore County, Sept. 5 (Ringler), and 82 in Allegany County, Sept. 12 (Paulus) were not impressive. Late nighthawks were at Annapolis, Oct. 16 (Wierenga), and in Baltimore, Nov. 2 (Stasz), a new record. The last Chimney Swifts were reported on Oct. 19 from Frederick County (D. Wallace) and Sandy Pt. (Klockner). Late Ruby-throated Hummingbirds were at Denton, Oct. 9 (Nuttie) and in Howard County, Oct. 14 (Chestem). Gladys Cole banded a hybrid Common Flicker at Towson, Sept. 24. Dyke estimated 500 flickers on Assateague, Oct. 6. Reese, Jones and Trever saw a Pileated Woodpecker on Nov. 23 in Talbot County where it is extremely rare. Early Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers were in Frederick County, Sept. 18 (D. Wallace), and at Ft. McHenry, Sept. 19 (Bielenberg). On Sept. 24 the latter location hosted a Downy Woodpecker, which could only be a migrant because they do not nest anywhere near there.

Flycatchers. An Eastern Kingbird at Hughes Hollow, Sept. 23 (Woodward), was the latest in the State this year. Ray Taylor found a Western Kingbird at Eastern Neck on Nov. 5. An Eastern Phoebe near Cumberland on Nov. 18 (Wilkinson) was very late for the mountains. Late Yellow-bellied Flycatchers were banded on Oct. 5 at Piney Mtn. (Willetts) and Oct. 4 at Sandy Pt. (Klockner). A very late Least Flycatcher was banded along the Yough, Oct. 1 (Pope), and another was seen in Prince Georges County, Oct. 10 (Bystrak). Woodward observed a fledgling Eastern Pewee being fed by an adult at Hughes Hollow on Sept. 15. A late Eastern Pewee was at Myrtle Grove, Oct. 16 (Ringler, Blom, John Trochet). A bird banded at Damsite, Kent Co., Sept. 20 (Gruber, Mendinhall) has been tentatively identified as a Western Pewee. The only Olive-sided Flycatchers seen were single birds at Lake Roland, Aug. 28 and Sept. 4 (Bohanan, et al.), at Pennyfield, Sept. 13 (Bonham), and banded at Sandy Spring, Sept. 14 (Weske), a rare catch indeed.

Swallows. Hoffman counted 450 Tree Swallows on Assateague, Aug. 13, but DuMont estimated 80,000 there during the peak of migration on Oct. 4. Thousands were still streaming south when the MOS Listers' Trip visited Ocean City on Oct. 12, and Reese counted 300+ in Talbot County, Oct. 14. Late Tree Swallows were seen on Nov. 5 at Ft. Smallwood (Wierenga), Nov. 7 at Lilypons (D. Wallace), and 4 birds on Nov. 9 in Talbot County (Reese). A late Bank Swallow was at Lilypons, Sept. 26 (D. Wallace) and 90 Rough-winged Swallows were still there on Oct. 15. The latest Rough-wing flew past Ft. Smallwood on Oct. 27 and the latest Barn Swallow on Nov. 1 (Wierenga).

Corvids. Reese kept tabs on the Blue Jay migration through Talbot County with counts of 200 on Sept. 21, 800 on Sept. 28, 500 on Oct. 4, 200 on Oct. 11, and 30 on Oct. 19. Wallace counted 100+ at Lilypons, Oct. 7, but Stasz caught the big flight when 3,000+ passed over his banding station near Stevenson on Sept. 28. Wallace saw up to 3 Northern Ravens in Frederick County from Sept. 23 to the end of the period. Wilkinson saw two ravens at Rocky Gap, Nov. 15. Armistead counted 165 Fish Crows near Bellevue, Nov. 9, and 210 were at Back River in September (Ringler).

Chickadee, Nuthatches, Wrens. A minor incursion of Black-capped Chickadees began with one at Hughes Hollow, Oct. 24 (Woodward), and at Catoctin, Oct. 28 (D. Wallace), but most birds had melted away by Christmas Count time. Gruber found an early Red-breasted Nuthatch in Kent County, Aug. 25, and a late House Wren, Nov. 17. Several Brown-headed Nuthatches were seen on Sept. 1 at Pt. Lookout (Ringler, Blom, Reeder) where they have not been reported for several years. Willetts banded a Carolina Wren at his Piney Mtn. banding station after not netting any for two years. It is hoped that this is evidence of resurgence of the species so severely affected by recent winter weather. A Marsh Wren at Hughes Hollow, Oct. 11 (Bonham), was late for the Piedmont. The MOS Listers' Trip tracked down a Sedge Wren in the brush outside the Ocean City woods, Oct. 12. This species is becoming increasingly rare in Maryland.

Catbird, Thrushes. Pope reported that numbers of Gray Catbirds seemed down in Garrett County, but if this was the case the rest of the State was making up for that loss; banding stations caught record numbers in the Piedmont. Among the early arriving thrushes were a Hermit Thrush at Ft. McHenry, Sept. 19 (Bielenberg), a Swainson's Thrush banded at Sandy Pt., Aug. 17 (Klockner), and a Gray-cheeked Thrush banded at Adventure, Sept. 8 (Donnald). Among the late-departing birds were a Wood Thrush banded at Adventure, Oct. 22, a Swainson's Thrush banded at Sandy Spring, Nov. 3 (Weske), and a Veery seen in Prince Georges County, Oct. 14 (Bystrak). The peak banding days for Swainson's Thrushes were Sept. 19 in Allegany, Sept. 24 in Garrett, and Sept. 27 in Montgomery Counties. High counts of Eastern Bluebirds were 30 at Eastern Neck, Nov. 3 and 9 (Parks, et al.) and 100+ in Talbot County, Nov. 2 (Reese). Blom's sighting of a Northern Wheatear at Beltsville, Sept. 25, will be reported separately.

Kinglets, Pipit, Waxwings, Shrikes. Early Ruby-crowned Kinglets were at Sandy Pt., Sept. 7 (Wierenga), one banded at Patuxent WRC, Sept. 11 (Bystrak), and one seen in Denton the same day (R. Fletcher). An early Water Pipit was at Lilypons, Oct. 1 (D. Wallace). Pope observed 2 Cedar Waxwings searching for nesting material along the Yough on Aug. 14. High counts of waxwings were 200 near Thurmont, Sept. 29 (D. Wallace), 50 in Talbot County, Nov. 2 (Reese), and 500 at Damsite, Nov. 3 (Gruber). These figures are completely overshadowed by Armistead's tally of 1,134 near Bellevue, Nov. 7, all flying south into a strong south wind. He counted only 200 on the 8th and 175 on the 9th. Observations of Loggerhead Shrikes were few and far between. Reese, Jones and Coble found one at Elliott, Sept. 8. Two were at Beltsville in September (Blom); in November, singles were seen at Patuxent NAS on the 14th (Clark) and in Prince Georges County on the 20th (Conn).

Vireos. An early Solitary Vireo was banded at McDonogh, Sept. 7 (Jarboe). Among the late-departing members of this family were a Yellow-throated Vireo at Frostburg, Sept. 30 (Ludwig); a Solitary Vireo in Gambrill State Park, Oct. 26 (D. Wallace), another at Edgewood, Oct. 26 (McGrath), and one banded at Adventure, Oct. 29 (Donnald); a Red-eyed Vireo banded at Piney Mtn., Oct. 16 (Willetts), and another seen near Stevenson the same day (Stasz); and a Philadelphia Vireo banded at the

latter station, Oct. 19. At least 10 Warbling Vireos were found along the C & O Canal, Sept. 6 (Ringler, et al.), and half of them were singing.

Warblers. A few species appeared early this fall. An Orange-crowned Warbler at Violet's Lock, Sept. 13 (Bonham), was the earliest ever by three days. A Cape May Warbler near Potomac, Aug. 16 (Wilkinson), was a record by two days. A Blackpoll Warbler along Mattaponi Creek in Prince Georges County, Sept. 1 (Ringler, Blom, Reeder), a Palm Warbler at Beltsville, Sept. 5 (Ringler, Don Lewis), a Northern Waterthrush banded at McDonogh, July 29 (Jarboe), a Mourning Warbler in Laurel, Aug. 16 (Robbins), a Wilson's Warbler banded at Sandy Pt., Aug. 23 (Klockner), and a Canada Warbler banded at Damsite, Aug. 10 (Mendinhall), were also quite early though not records.

The mild weather of the late fall produced a host of late departures including a few new records. Here are the more interesting ones: a Black-&-White Warbler banded near Stevenson, Oct. 27 (Stasz), a Prothonotary Warbler in Beltsville, Oct. 6 (B. Hayes), a Worm-eating Warbler banded at Damsite, Sept. 20, a Tennessee Warbler at Edgewood, Oct. 26 (McGrath), a Nashville Warbler banded at Pleasant Valley, Oct. 28 (Malec), a Northern Parula Warbler in Howard County, Oct. 23 (Chestem), a Yellow Warbler in Denton, Oct. 10 (Nuttle), a Cape May Warbler at a suet feeder in Columbia, Nov. 18 and 19 (Solem), a Black-throated Blue Warbler at Wittman, Talbot Co., Nov. 16 (Reese, Jones, R. Trever), a record by 10 days, a Black-throated Green Warbler on Tilghman Island, Nov. 2 (Reese, Jones, Coble), a Blackburnian Warbler in Rockville, Nov. 11 (Wilson), 2 1/2 weeks later than the previous record, a Chestnut-sided Warbler banded in Towson, Oct. 1, and a Bay-breasted Warbler banded there, Oct. 11 (Cole), a Prairie Warbler in Allegany County, Oct. 11 (Twigg) and one in Howard County, Oct. 15 (Sunell), a Palm Warbler at Big Pool, Oct. 24 (Ringler), an Ovenbird banded at Adventure, Oct. 16 (Donnald), Northern Waterthrush banded at Aberdeen, Oct. 11 (Bilsborough), a Mourning Warbler banded at Patuxent WRC, Oct. 7 (Bystrak), a Yellow-breasted Chat banded at Damsite, Oct. 13, a Wilson's Warbler banded at Aberdeen, Oct. 6, a Canada Warbler banded at Patuxent, Oct. 9 (Bystrak), and 2 American Redstarts in Talbot County, Oct. 19 (Reese).

Golden-winged Warblers were found only by banders and, unusually, most were in September rather than August. Other reports of Orange-crowned Warblers were singles in Rockville, Oct. 10 and 12 (O'Briens), and at Patuxent WRC, Oct. 22 (Bystrak). A male Cerulean Warbler was found at Piney Run Park in Carroll County, Aug. 23 (Blom, Reeder, Ringler). The last Yellow-throated Warbler was reported by Bonham at Violet's Lock, Sept. 13. Reese found a Blackpoll Warbler singing in Talbot County, Oct. 2. A wayward Prairie Warbler was observed on the pelagic trip off Ocean City on Aug. 24. Connecticut Warblers were widely reported this season, eleven counties being represented. Perhaps observers are becoming more aware of this secretive and uncommon species.

Icterids, Tanager. Gruber counted 200 Bobolinks at Remington Farms, Sept. 21. Lester Coble reported sighting 2 Yellow-headed Blackbirds, a male and female, in a flock of 5,000 Red-winged Blackbirds on Oct. 18 on Pig Neck in Dorchester County. Armistead reported the last Orchard

Oriole on Aug. 23 near Bellevue. Near Stevenson on Oct. 11, Stasz banded a Northern Oriole that appeared to have characteristics of the "Bull-ock's" type. The only number of Rusty Blackbirds to be noted was by Wallace, 100+ near Thurmont, Oct. 26. A Summer Tanager at Denton on Oct. 20 (Knotts) was exceptionally late.

Finches. Oram Gardner found a Rose-breasted Grosbeak trapped in a bird feeder in St. Michaels on Nov. 20! Fred Evenden described a female-plumaged Black-headed Grosbeak from Seneca, Sept. 20; there are no previous fall records for the State. A very late Blue Grosbeak was on Tilghman Island, Oct. 19 (Reese, Jones). A record late Indigo Bunting was also on Tilghman, Nov. 16 (Reese, Allen, Jones, R. Trever). O'Brien noted the last Dickcissel at the colony near Buckeystown on Aug. 9 and another, a migrant, at the Rockville landfill, Nov. 30. Armistead counted 55 Evening Grosbeaks near Bellevue, Nov. 7. Other high counts of finches were 100+ Purple Finches and 200+ Pine Siskins in Talbot County, Nov. 2 (Reese), 100 House Finches at Denton, Nov. 2 (Westre), 210 Pine Siskins and 275 American Goldfinches near Bellevue, Nov. 7 (Armistead), and 300 goldfinches in Talbot County, Nov. 16 (Reese). Impressive numbers of grosbeaks, goldfinches, and siskins moved through the State during October and November; however, most continued their southward journeys and had departed before the Christmas Counts. As can be seen from the above totals the bayside of the Eastern Shore acts like a funnel for large numbers of these finches. The only Common Redpolls reported were 3 at Back River, Oct. 26 (Stasz), and one in the Belfast Valley of Baltimore County, Nov. 1 (H. Kaestner). The only Red Crossbills were one in Carney, Oct. 28 (Glenda Weber) and 4 near Wittman, Nov. 8 (Effinger). A White-winged Crossbill appeared at a feeder in Westminster for one day, Nov. 23 (Nathan Webb, et al.) for a first Carroll County record.

Sparrows. Early Savannah Sparrows were near Lilypons, Aug. 24 (D. Wallace), and at Hughes Hollow, Aug. 30 (Bonham). Wierenga found a Sharp-tailed Sparrow at Sandy Pt., Nov. 21, and Kraus found one in northern Calvert County, Nov. 28-30. A Vesper Sparrow near Mountain Lake Park, Oct. 22 (Pope), was late for the mountains as was a Chipping Sparrow along the Yough, Nov. 17. Early Northern Juncos were banded on Sept. 19 at Piney Mtn. (Willettts) and at Phoenix, Baltimore County (Cole, Compton Crook). A record-tying Fox Sparrow was banded along the Yough, Oct. 8 (Pope). Weske banded a late Lincoln's Sparrow at Sandy Spring, Nov. 3, and Bilsborough banded one at Aberdeen, Oct. 23.

Longspur, Buntings. The following Lapland Longspurs were reported: 1 at Ft. Smallwood, Oct. 21, 2 at the Rockville landfill, Nov. 9 (both by Wierenga), 1 at North Beach, Nov. 11 (Kraus), 4 at Summit Hall, Nov. 11 (Byron Swift), 1 at Davis Airfield near Laytonsville, and 1 at Sandy Pt. on Nov. 18 (both by Wierenga). Snow Buntings were even more widespread. The first were 2 at Sandy Pt., Oct. 25, increasing to 38 on Nov. 13-14 (Wierenga). On Oct. 26 one was at Sharpsburg (David Litton). In November there were singles at McDonogh, Nov. 3 (Jarboe), Eastern Neck, Nov. 9 (Augustine), and Bellevue, Nov. 9 (Armistead), a flock on the golf course at Patuxent NAS beginning Nov. 7 (Clark), 11 at Ft. Smallwood, Nov. 6 (Wierenga), 4 at Summit Hall, Nov. 11 (Byron Swift) and one there

on the 13th (Woodward), 13 at the Rockville landfill, Nov. 13 (O'Brien) and 2 there on the 23rd (Wierenga), and finally, 4 on Tilghman Island, Nov. 15 (Kleen) and Nov. 23 (Reese).

3501 Melody Lane, Baltimore 21207



BOOK REVIEWS

HOMES FOR BIRDS

E. R. Kalmbach and W. L. McAtee, revised by D. Daniel Boone. 1979. Conservation Bull. 14, Fish & Wildlife Service, USDI. 22 p. \$1.75. Supt. of Composition, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Many of the questions asked by the public about birds center around bird house building. An interest in birdwatching often gets started when a bird house is put up in the yard. Homes for Birds includes specifications for nesting boxes of 26 different species and detailed diagrams of many of these boxes. You will find just how selective birds are, and when and where they choose their nesting sites. No matter how skilled a carpenter you are, if you do not place a Prothonotary Warbler house over water in a southern swampy area you will not get a family of these beautiful birds. Readers of this book can contribute to the continuing success story of the increase in numbers of nesting bluebirds. Purple Martin fanciers will find complete instructions on how to mount and care for their martin apartments. The bird house builder has not completed his task, however, even when the house has been mounted in the proper habitat and has attracted the bird for which it had been designed. Predators and parasites are ever-present dangers to raising bird families to maturity. Included are diagrams of predator guards designed to baffle the wild animals and domestic pets ready to rob the young from the nest. You'll find "house cleaning hints," too. Designing, constructing and monitoring one or more bird houses can contribute to the well being of many species of birds as well as adding to one's own deeper understanding of life. This book, with its useful diagrams, charts and reference list, is a good source of information for yourself and one you should recommend to beginning birdwatchers.--Joy Wheeler.

A BIRDWATCHER'S GUIDE TO THE EASTERN UNITED STATES

Alice Geffen. 1978. Barron's, Woodbury, N.Y. 346 p, 25 drawings, 25 maps. \$6.95 paperback.

Leafing through this book is an invitation to chuck it all and spend the rest of your life exploring each area it describes. To think there are some places in Maryland whose birds I still haven't seen, not to mention the 25 other states included in the East. I have visited some of the places listed though...Carey Run, Irish Grove, Pelot Sanctuary, and Cylburn (which they misspelled). The maps at the head of each chapter locate clearly all areas mentioned. State parks are listed at the end of each chapter. All bird names are indexed. Altogether, it appears to be a very usable guide for travelers looking for birds in the Eastern United States.--Joy Wheeler.

MORE BOOK REVIEWS

THE PIEDMONT

ATTRACTING BIRDS IN THE MARYLAND PIEDMONT

Joanne K. Solem, Ed. 1979. Howard County Chapter of the M.O.S. 89 p, 7 figs. \$3.00 (plus \$.85 postage).

This book is appropriate in the Coastal Plain and in adjacent states as well as in the Maryland Piedmont. Page 89 lists those whose experiences contributed to the compilation, and the title page indicates that Joanne Solem was particularly indebted to Martha Chestem, Linda McDaniel, Rosamond Munro, and Cathy Williamson. The booklet discusses reasons for feeding birds, possible problems, foods, feeders and their placement, water, shelter, nest boxes, and plants to supply shelter and food for birds. It lists birds expected in our area, some suppliers of special feeders, literature, and field guides. It is readable, practical, and accurate, and I recommend it to everyone who wishes to make his home plot more attractive to birds.--Eleanor C. Robbins.

A SIERRA CLUB NATURALIST'S GUIDE TO THE PIEDMONT

Michael A. Godfrey. 1980. Sierra Club Books, San Francisco. 500 p, 97 figs (maps, plants, animals), 8 color plates. \$19.95 cloth, \$9.95 paper.

This ambitious undertaking tries to give the reader a feel for the geology, climate, plants, birds, mammals, and insects in all of the natural and disturbed Piedmont plant communities from the Gulf Coast to northern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The book is divided into four parts: geography and climate, cultivated lands, lands in succession, and special places. The special places selected for Maryland are Rock Outcrops (Sugarloaf Mountain), Serpentine Barrens (Big Pines, Soldiers Delight, and Pilot), Unique Deciduous Habitats (Hawlings River Regional Park, and Long Green Creek and Sweathouse Branch Natural Area).

The prose is charming, but some unnecessarily involved sentences and obtruse words impair understanding. This book is intended for inspirational reading with the hope that interested persons will not only really observe their surroundings, but help save unique scenes and habitats. It is certainly not a guide to identification of plants or animals; the author of such a broad undertaking could not be expected to be an authority on the identification of such diverse life forms. For example, he had room for only one waterthrush and chose to discuss the Northern, which is only a migrant through the area, rather than the Louisiana, which nests along many of the Piedmont rivers. However, the bird figured is the Louisiana Waterthrush, and the scientific name he uses is that of the Louisiana.

Appendices, which list food and habitats of selected Piedmont Lepidoptera, reptiles, amphibians, birds, and mammals, would have benefited greatly from careful proofreading.--Eleanor C. Robbins.

JOHN CANOLES, 1981 SCIENCE FAIR WINNER

At the 26th Annual Baltimore Science Fair jointly sponsored by the Baltimore Kiwanis Clubs and The Johns Hopkins University, the MOS was proud to present its 5th annual Award for Achievement in Ornithology. John Canoles, a 9th grade student at Hereford Junior-Senior High School in Parkton, Maryland, received the award for his 3-year study of fall migration patterns of hawks over his home in northern Baltimore County. John and his father have been observing how hawk flights are affected by a change in wind direction. They have noticed that when winds are from a southwesterly direction hawks veer off their course over Hawk Mountain and Kittatinny Ridge and follow a line down along the coastal plain. His maps and diagrams clearly outlined the course of his study along with the significant results. Ben Poscover, Chairman of the MOS Education Committee, presented the framed award certificate to John. Included in the award are a year's membership in the MOS and an autographed copy of "Birds of North America" by Chandler Robbins. John will bring his project to the May 1981 meeting of the Baltimore Chapter, where he will be glad to answer any questions about it. We welcome John to the MOS.

● CONTENTS, MARCH 1981 ●

Nashville Warbler Nest in Garrett County	<i>D. Daniel Boone</i>	3
Brown Pelican in Maryland in Winter	<i>G. J. Taylor & S. A. Dawson</i>	4
The 1980-81 Maryland Christmas Count	<i>Eirik A. T. Blom</i>	5
American Flamingo at Broadwater Point	<i>K. Friel Sanders</i>	14
Yellow Rail Collected in Maryland	<i>E. M. Martin & M. C. Perry</i>	15
The Season -- Fall Migration, 1980	<i>Robert F. Ringler</i>	17
Book Reviews	<i>Joy Wheeler</i>	38
More Book Reviews: The Piedmont	<i>Eleanor C. Robbins</i>	39
John Canoles, 1981 Science Fair Winner		40

M A R Y L A N D B I R D L I F E

Editor:	Chandler S. Robbins, 7900 Brooklyn Bridge Road Laurel, Maryland 20810 (725-1176)
Asst. Editor:	Robert F. Ringler, 3501 Melody L., Baltimore 21207
Production:	Lettie Cullom
Mailing:	Barbara Larrabee and committee